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Loss Gives Clinton Lesson in Priorities Brown's Connecticut Victory Puts Focus Back on Primaries

By E. J. Dionne Jr. NEW YORK — Stung by his loss in Connecticut to Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr., Bill Clinton must now concentrate on winning a convincing victory in the New York primary on April 7 to revive his front-running momentum toward the Democratic presidential nomination.

Cosmonaut Returns to Brave New Universe On Earth

By Eleanor Randolph MOSCOW — Cosmonaut 3d Sergei Krikalev, stuck in a space station as an orbital hostage to budget problems on the ground in Russia, returned Wednesday to a different country than he left 10 months ago.



ONE SMALL STEP — Soldiers helping Sergei Krikalev from the landing craft in Kazakhstan on Wednesday.

In Reversal, Libya Refuses To Surrender 2 Suspects

By Caryle Murphy CAIRO — The Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Gadhafi, is reluctant to surrender two reputed security agents for trial in the 1988 Pan American World Airways bombing because of fears they will name him as the one who ordered the terrorist attack that killed 270 people, diplomats and a Libyan exile said.

Proposed Thai Chief: U.S. Has Drug Doubts

By Philip Shenon BANGKOK — A veteran politician slated to become Thailand's next prime minister was refused a United States visa last year because of concern that he was linked to drug trafficking, the U.S. State Department said Wednesday.

For UN, a New Marker Toward Defanging Iraq

BAHGDAD — A UN team destroyed Iraqi missile equipment Wednesday in a major step toward scrapping Iraq's arsenal. "We began the process of destroying the ballistic missile repair and production facilities," the team leader, Derek Boothby of Britain, said in Baghdad.

Senators Balk On Leak Inquiry

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ranking senators on Wednesday rejected a special counsel's request to compel reporters to divulge confidential sources for leaks during the confirmation hearings of Justice Clarence Thomas of the Supreme Court.



BOWLED OVER — Phil DeFreitas, left, commiserating with his celebrated teammate, Ian Botham, after England's cricket team lost to Pakistan by 22 runs in the World Cup final. It was Pakistan's first Cup title, and England's third failure to win it. Page 19.

Is Chinese Leader on His Way Out?

By Nicholas D. Kristof BEIJING — In the 15 years since Mao died, no Chinese leader dared move into the Great Helmsman's old homes in Zhongnanhai, the new Forbidden City of lakes and gardens in the center of the capital.

The Sky Is Falling in Europe EC Plan to Loosen Air Travel Gains speed

By Charles Goldsmith BRUSSELS — "Now boarding is British Airways Flight 999 to Marseille," comes the announcement at Charles de Gaulle Airport near Paris. "All passengers please proceed to Gate 10."

Table with financial data: Dow Jones 3,259.39, The Dollar in New York 1.652, Yen 133.50, FF 5.802.



# The Road Ahead Is Suddenly Bumpier for Clinton

By David S. Broder and Dan Balz

**Washington Post Service**  
**WASHINGTON** — Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas stumbled badly in his first test as the unofficially proclaimed Democratic presidential standard-bearer by losing to the former governor of California, Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr., in the Connecticut primary.

The outcome on Tuesday — Mr. Clinton received a little more than a third of the total vote — pointed to a protracted struggle for delegates and put added pressure on the Arkansas governor to win convincingly the next big test in New York on April 7.

Although the likelihood of Mr. Brown's seizing the presidential nomination remains small, he could force Mr. Clinton to battle all the way to the end of the primary calendar on June 2 in California, Ohio and New Jersey. The California Poll published on Tuesday showed Mr. Brown and Mr. Clinton virtually tied in that state.



H. Ross Perot, the Texas billionaire, expressing his views on the campaign at a taping of Phil Donahue's syndicated TV talk-show in New York on Tuesday. Mr. Perot has said that he will run for president as an independent if he can get on the ballot in all 50 states.

As for Connecticut, Democratic leaders noted that it has often been a maverick state and said the odds still overwhelmingly favored Mr. Clinton's nomination. Mr. Clinton holds an 8-to-1 lead among convention delegates.

Die-hard backers of former Senator Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts, who suspended campaigning after losses in Illinois and Michigan last week, turned out a surprisingly large vote for him in Connecticut.

"This is a cause, a movement, and it's picking up," Mr. Brown said in broadcast interviews on Wednesday.

On the Republican side, President Bush, who grew up in Greenwich, Connecticut, and attended Yale University, received a big

friends-and-neighbors' vote over his conservative challenger, Patrick J. Buchanan, winning by 3 to 1.

The Democratic national chairman, Ronald H. Brown, in a reaction echoed by many other party leaders, played down the long-

term significance of the Connecticut results.

"There's no question there was a big protest vote in Connecticut," he said, "but that is no surprise. The raw fact is that Bill Clinton continues to accumulate delegates."

# 18 Victims In N.Y. Crash Drowned

By Don Phillips

**Washington Post Service**  
**NEW YORK** — Eighteen of the 27 people killed in the crash of USAir Flight 405 on Sunday night drowned, the New York medical examiner said, raising the possibility that the passenger survival rate might have been much higher had the aircraft not tumbled into Flushing Bay.

Several of the dead were found strapped in their seats, upside down in the bay, which parallels the runway, according to investigators.

Twenty-four people survived the crash, including John J. Rachuba, the co-pilot.

Meanwhile, investigators of the National Transportation Safety Board continued to sift the wreckage of the Fokker F-28 4000, which was moved to a hangar at La Guardia Airport.

The board is looking at several factors in the accident, including the possibility that a thin sheet of ice coated the wings as the plane awaited takeoff.

Although it is too early in the investigation to declare icing a cause of the crash, wet snow that evening was conducive to icing and the plane was doused with de-icing solution twice before leaving the gate.

Other possible causes, such as flaps set improperly or engine trouble, appeared to fade.

# New York City Reports Modest Drop in Crime

By George James

**New York Times Service**  
**NEW YORK** — Reported crime in New York City fell modestly last year in every major category, according to the Police Department. It was the first such across-the-board decline in 36 years.

The total number of crimes reported to the police, based on crime figures provided to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, dropped for a third year in a row, from 710,221 in 1990 to 678,855 in 1991, a decrease of 4.4 percent.

Total crimes fell 0.3 percent in 1990 and 0.8 percent in 1989. Decreases in total felonies were registered in 54 of 75 precincts, while there was no change in 2 precincts.

Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown said Tuesday that he felt that the shift could be attributed to an increased police presence in the streets and the taking hold of his community policing strategy.

Thomas A. Reppetto, president of the Citizens Crime Commission, an independent agency monitoring crime, said it was difficult to assign a specific cause for the decrease.

"Can we link changes in police strength and operational methods to a decline in crime?" he said. "I think they should not be dismissed as explanatory factors."

Homicide, which surged 17.8 percent from 1989 to 1990, dropped 4.1 percent in 1991, from 2,245 in 1990, when the deaths of 87 people in the Happy Land Social Club fire in the Bronx pushed the total to a record number, to 2,154. If the Happy Land deaths were eliminated, homicide figures in 1990 and 1991 would be about even and the decrease statistically insignificant.

Robberies, considered a barometer of violent street crime, fell 1.8 percent; aggravated assault dropped 3.0 percent, and rape declined 7.5 percent. Burglaries fell 6.6 percent, larceny theft 4.5 percent and motor vehicle theft 4.9 percent.

The figures run counter to a national trend. While other cities with a population of a million or more are showing half the percentage decrease in total crimes that New York reported, they are showing a 4.0 percent increase in violent crime.

Deputy Chief Michael A. Markman, commanding officer of the Office of Management Analysis and Planning, which prepared the report, said 73 percent of homicides last year involved the use of handguns, compared with 69 percent in 1990.

# Rudman, Fed Up, Will Not Seek 3d Senate Term

**Washington Post Service**  
**WASHINGTON** — Warren B. Rudman, an outspoken and influential senator, will not seek a third term this fall because he is frustrated by paralysis in government and his own powerlessness to do anything about it.

"Frankly, if I thought I could make a difference, I would have stayed, but I don't," said the New Hampshire Republican, whom many colleagues say has had more of an impact than senators who have served far longer.

Mr. Rudman, a 61-year-old lawyer, on Tuesday cited the stalemate over curbing budget deficits as his chief source of frustration, and warned that the huge national debt could undermine the security of the country in a few years.

"I will miss the people, not the frustration," Mr. Rudman said, reflecting concern among lawmakers about governmental gridlock.

Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, said that many senators share Mr. Rudman's frustrations and are considering quitting for the same reasons.

"We have been so polarized by single-issue groups, special-interest groups, lobbyists and the rest," he said, "that it's not easy to get together and solve anything anymore."

# A Battle Shapes Up as Nunn Calls for \$85 Billion in U.S. Military Cuts

By John Lancaster

**Washington Post Service**  
**WASHINGTON** — Senator Sam Nunn, the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, proposes to cut the military budget by up to \$85 billion over five years, saying the United States could safely defend itself with a smaller military than currently envisioned by the Bush administration.

Mr. Nunn's proposal, in a letter to the Senate Budget Committee, would reduce the military by \$30 billion to \$35 billion more than the \$50 billion in military cuts offered by President George Bush in his State of the Union address in January.

Mr. Nunn, a Democrat of Georgia, is one of the most influential lawmakers on defense policy.

Although his letter concentrated on budget savings and did not present a specific plan, the long-awaited proposal almost certainly will mean substantial modifications to the Pentagon's plans for a post-Cold War "base force" of 1.6 million uniformed personnel.

The chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, has called for an even deeper cut of \$91 billion over five years.

"If present world trends continue, it will be possible to achieve savings beyond those proposed by the administration," Mr. Nunn wrote in calling for a "fresh look" at the Pentagon's base force plan.

He cautioned, however, that while additional cuts were desirable, it would be a mistake to speed up the pace of the reductions, which already are playing havoc with military personnel.

For that reason, Mr. Nunn said, he would oppose large cuts in the 1993 military budget beyond the \$7.5 billion in the president's proposal.

Citing widespread "turmoil and concern" among military members and defense industry workers, Mr. Nunn also said it was essential to fund job training and economic assistance for those displaced by the reductions. The Bush administration has opposed such aid.

By contrast, the House has endorsed Mr. Aspin's plan for a \$12 billion to \$15 billion cut next year, suggesting that the House and Senate could still be some distance apart on the size of next year's military budget.

In his five-year proposal, Mr. Nunn called for reducing the number of troops stationed in Europe to "well below" the 150,000 in the

administration's plan and scaling back on such operating expenses as ship deployments and flying time for military aircraft.

Mr. Nunn suggested that the military could realize additional savings by eliminating "redundancy and duplication" in different military branches. He has recently questioned military officials, for example, on why the navy, army and air force each maintain separate legal corps, chaplains corps

and the like. His proposal appears to set Congress on a collision course with Mr. Bush, who proclaimed in announcing his package of military cuts, "This deep and no deeper."

The Pentagon already is well on its way to reducing the size of the armed forces by 25 percent by the middle of this decade, and military officials warn that further cuts could jeopardize U.S. combat preparedness and ability to respond to

distant regional crises such as Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

A Pentagon spokesman, Pete Williams, said Tuesday night that Defense Secretary Dick Cheney had not seen Mr. Nunn's proposal and therefore had no comment.

Mr. Williams said, however, "we are generally gratified that Senator Nunn's analysis" that the president is "taking the force down at the right pace."

While Mr. Nunn said the pace of

the cuts should not be accelerated, he also made clear his desire to arrive eventually at a smaller force than the one the administration has proposed.

"I think the base force will have to be re-examined and re-examined very closely," he said in an interview Tuesday. "There are going to have to be some tradeoffs. You can't have this size base force and the same Cold War operating tempo."

A House Armed Services Committee aide said Mr. Nunn's proposal all but guarantees substantial changes to the administration's plan. "It's pretty clear that the base force is a goner," the aide said.

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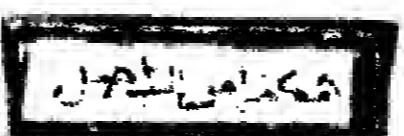
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**South I Turn B A Surg**  
By James Stern  
New York Times Serv  
SEOUL — For years, in this insecure society we...  
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# South Korea Voters Turn Ballot Into A Surgical Strike

By James Sterngold  
New York Times Service  
SEOUL — For years, elections in this insecure society were an occasion for South Koreans to dramatize their fears, whether it was fear of oppression, fear of disorder or merely fear of losing power. Tuesday's elections to the National Assembly may have marked the start of a new stage in South Korea's political evolution, not because the politicians had changed, but because the electorate had. It spoke with a new-found confidence.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

The voters appeared to stand up and say that they had had enough of the endless internal squabbling that has defined party politics, and that they wanted the government to become a partner in running the economy, rather than a stern overseer, intruding as it saw fit. There was, indeed, something of the feel of a surgical strike to the results of the balloting. Clearly, voters had used their ballots, with some care, as a weapon of protest. They denied the governing Democratic Liberal Party a majority in the national legislature, but just barely. They installed as a third force in the Assembly a new, conservative opposition party that emphasized pocketbook issues, like inflation, but did not put it in a position to wrest power. About a fourth of the representatives the voters put in the Assembly are freshmen.

And, perhaps most important, the electorate managed to undermine several of the older politicians who have been fixtures for decades. That may transform the presidential race later this year into a testing ground for the next generation of leaders.

Tuesday's contest was, in short, a show of calculated impatience by the voters. The results, a number of political experts commented, appeared to demonstrate that the people have evolved faster and further than their leaders, in both the opposition and ruling parties. "The kind of appeal those leaders once had is increasingly becoming obsolete," said Yang Sung Chul, a professor of political science at Kyunghee University. "They are looking like anachronisms. A new leadership has to emerge. That was the message, I think. It's a whole new ball game after today." Even what at first looked like the positive side of the vote — the

success of the new conservative party, founded by a leading industrialist — was interpreted by most experts here as a cautious expression of a desire for change rather than a ringing endorsement of the untested group. The Unification National Party was set up just two months ago by Chung Ju Yung, founder of the Hyundai conglomerate, a group known in Korean as a *chaebol*.

Some analysts welcomed Mr. Chung's success as a new check on the power of the military and the old-line politicians. They also saw it as part of a process of putting business experts, rather than those with a background in the military or politics, in charge of economic policymaking.

The next test of how much change this new political wind will bring is the presidential election, expected in November or December. Nowhere was the electorate deferter in expressing its will than in how it treated some of the expected contenders.

Potentially one of the biggest casualties of the election was Kim Young Sam, a top figure in the ruling party. He gave up a lifetime in the opposition two years ago when he agreed to merge his party with President Roh Tae Woo's. It was widely rumored that he had risked his dissident credentials and credibility because he had received a promise that he would be the party's next candidate once Mr. Roh's five-year term runs out.

Many now expect Mr. Kim, who helped plot the party's campaign strategy, to be blamed for its loss of a majority.



Salman Rushdie meeting the press Wednesday. Behind him, from left, were Senators Leahy, Lugar, Moyihan and Wofford.

# Rushdie Visits U.S. Senate for Lunch and Help

WASHINGTON — The author Salman Rushdie met with members of the Senate on Wednesday and appealed for pressure against Iran to lift its death sentence against him for what it considers blasphemy.

Mr. Rushdie's visit was cloaked in secrecy until shortly before he had lunch with a group of senators. He arrived unannounced in Washington earlier this week.

No Bush administration officials are meeting him. The State Department spokeswoman, Margaret D. Tutwiler, said that such

a meeting might be "misinterpreted."

Mr. Rushdie, 44, an Indian-born British citizen, had a \$1 million bounty put on his head three years ago by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Iran for blaspheming the prophet Mohammed in his novel "The Satanic Verses."

He has spent most of that time in hiding and under guard. Senate security was stepped up for the lunch, at which two Democratic senators, Patrick Leahy of Vermont and Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York, were the hosts.

"Being here is itself an achievement," Mr. Rushdie said afterward. "I'm a novelist. I'm not a professional at answering political questions. I need all the help I can get. And the people standing around me represent very powerful help. In that sense it has to be a productive day."

Mr. Rushdie said he hoped his Senate meeting would "make a difference" in his campaign to bring pressure on Iran. He said that after the release of the Western hostages in the Middle East, there was no reason to soft-pedal his campaign.

# Census of Nigerians Ducks Hard Issues

## Population of 88.5 Million Believed an Underestimation

By Kenneth B. Noble  
New York Times Service  
LAGOS — After months of weighing the heavy political risks involved, Nigeria has released its census findings, publishing figures about the country's overall population, but very little else.

The head count released March 19, the most thorough in the nation's history, put the population at 88.5 million. Although this confirmed Nigeria as Africa's most populous country, the figure was far below the widely held belief that there were more than 110 million Nigerians.

When for three days in November, Nigeria closed its borders, shut down shops and factories and ordered tens of millions of people to stay at home in what officials hoped would be the first reliable statistical portrait of the country, the census takers did not even ask many of the questions that Nigerians are most eager to know.

Mindful of the political turbulence and ethnic rivalry, the questioners avoided asking about religious affiliations, tribal allegiances or linguistic groupings. The decision to keep the census superficial to avoid antagonizing any ethnic or religious group against another was based on past experience.

Three times — in 1962, 1963 and 1973 — Nigeria has undertaken a national census, and each time the results were greeted with loud and angry accusations of fraud, usually by people who felt that their groups

were being underreported in efforts to shortchange their political representation.

On the first two occasions, the mostly Christian and animist western and eastern regions, in particular, accused their countrymen in the mostly Muslim north of grossly inflating their figures.

The final counts were eventually changed by politicians to conform to their notions of equity. The 1973 census was simply nullified by the government on the ground that the results in many areas appeared so incredible as to doubtlessly be fictitious.

Moreover, during the 1973 census, there were widespread reports that census takers had been beaten or even kidnapped on their rounds, that villagers had fled to the bush as enumerators approached, that town dwellers had rushed to their native villages to be counted there, and that enumerators had taken bribes to swell the total.

The regional rivalries are intertwined with longstanding ethnic and religious antagonisms. In most of northern Nigeria, Islam is the dominant religion, crossing ethnic and linguistic affinities.

But across much of the south, from the eastern Ibo region to the preserve of the Yoruba around big cities like Lagos and Ibadan, Christianity is dominant and Islam has often been regarded with suspicion and as a threat to secular government.

Since then, it has become normal practice to make "guesstimates" of Nigeria's population. The UN Population Division estimated that the population was 95.7 million in mid-1985, growing at 3.4 percent a year, and that it had reached 105 million by mid-1988. The World Bank came up with a mid-1988 estimate of 110 million.

By comparison, the Nigerian government's estimate of the 1987 mid-year population was 112.3 million.

Nigeria's military leader, General Ibrahim Babangida, is a Muslim, but he has taken pains to assure that military and government posts are about evenly divided between Christians and Muslims.

But among some Christians, the perception persists that the government favors the northern Islamic groups. The leaders of a failed April 1990 coup justified their action on the basis of favoritism toward the north.

# Cambodia Refugee Officials Fear Khmer Rouge Intimidation

BANGKOK — Less than a week before the first of nearly 370,000 Cambodian refugees are scheduled to return home from border camps in Thailand, refugee workers warned Wednesday that Khmer Rouge guerrillas were trying to undermine the massive United Nations-sponsored repatriation program.

The warning came after two serious incidents in recent days in Thai border camps under the control of the Khmer Rouge. The group is held responsible for the deaths of more than one million Cambodians in the 1970s.

In the most recent incident, two people were killed late Monday night at the camp known as Site 8, during what the Khmer Rouge described as an attack by bandits. Foreign relief officials describe the attack as highly suspicious — it was the first banditry reported at the camp in five years and the so-called bandits attacked for

their victims by name. The officials say they fear the Khmer Rouge was actually behind the incident, hoping to intimidate refugees who hope to return to Cambodia with UN protection.

In the other incident, two civilian leaders of another camp under Khmer Rouge control, Site K, were detained in Cambodia after they were reportedly accused of working too closely with the United Nations and of being too supportive of the UN repatriation program.

Daniel E. Conway, the representative in Thailand of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, said the detention of the two officials last week had created "a climate of concern or fear — fear is probably a fair word" among the nearly 11,000 refugees at Site K.

"This is a matter of great concern to us," he said in comments that seemed to reflect a growing belief among refugee workers that the Khmer Rouge had decided to ignore terms of the UN-brokered peace

treaty that call for the peaceful, orderly repatriation of the refugees in Thailand.

The peace treaty, signed by the Khmer Rouge and three other guerrilla factions, was designed to end nearly 13 years of civil war.

On Monday, the United Nations is expected to begin the repatriation of the refugees from Thailand. The group on Monday will number about 670, and they are to be followed over the next year by hundreds of thousands of other Cambodians who fled to the Thai border seeking refuge from the civil war and from the Khmer Rouge.

Under the peace treaty, refugees on the Thai border are supposed to have the freedom to settle where they choose in their homeland and, if they wish, to return to Cambodia with the protection of the United Nations. However, there has long been concern that the Khmer Rouge would break the rules and force the nearly 75,000 refugees in camps it administers in

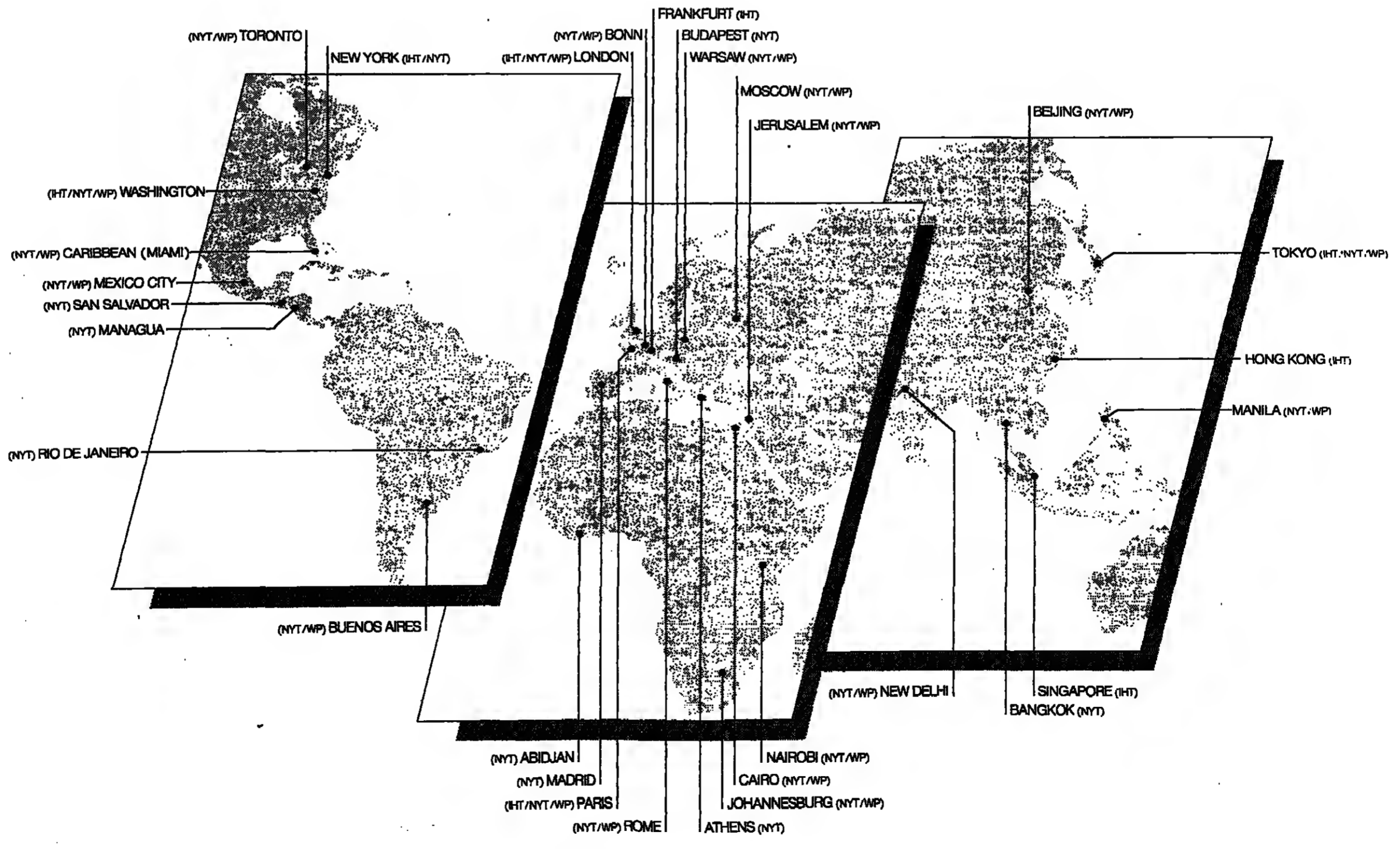
Thailand to go to areas of Cambodia under its control. There, it is thought, the returning refugees could be intimidated into voting for Khmer Rouge candidates in next year's general election.

That is why the United Nations and refugee organizations reacted so quickly and so sharply to word that the Khmer Rouge had detained the two civilian leaders at Site K on Friday.

According to Mr. Conway's account, the two administrators were invited by the Khmer Rouge to a meeting inside Cambodia and did not return; Khmer Rouge officials then contacted the two men's families at the camp and told them to prepare to return home to Cambodia immediately; the families refused and requested protection from the United Nations.

Mr. Conway said the families had been granted special protection, and that the two administrators had reportedly been detained because "they had become too close" to UN officials on the border. — PHILIP SHENON

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# Amsterdammers Vote To Restrict Car Use

AMSTERDAM — Amsterdam residents voted Wednesday to halt the onslaught of automotive traffic against their fragile and crowded 17th-century canal city. A nonbinding proposal to impose drastic restrictions on motor vehicles in the city center captured 52.9 percent of the vote as counting continued. It was the first time a major European city referendum had ever been called on any issue. After the vote, Mayor Ed van Thijn announced plans to improve public transportation and cut back parking facilities "step by step."

# Human-Rights Abuses: Savimbi Blames Aide

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service  
JOHANNESBURG — The United States-backed Angolan rebel leader Jonas Savimbi has confirmed reports that serious human-rights abuses have been taking place inside his movement for years, blaming them on a senior guerrilla commander and official who has just defected. The abuses included what is described as the unaccountable disappearance and presumed execution of Tito Chingunji, the chief representative of Mr. Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, in Washington in the mid-1980s. The movement's admission and the defection of two of Mr. Savimbi's closest collaborators appear to have badly shaken UNITA, posing serious questions for its continued unity and possibly for American assistance as well. Mr. Chingunji, who was highly popular with many U.S. senators and congressmen, was stationed in Washington in 1986 when the Reagan administration decided to send arms, including sophisticated Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, to UNITA to help it in its struggle against the then-Marxist Angolan government. Covert U.S. aid helped UNITA create a military stalemate that eventually forced the Angolan government to accept UN-supervised elections scheduled for September. UNITA's office in Washington issued a statement on Tuesday apparently aimed at deflecting adverse publicity over the organization's human rights record. Quoting Portuguese press reports, it said Western intelligence sources had just uncovered and aborted an Angolan government plot to assassinate Mr. Savimbi on March 8 in Luanda. It linked the alleged plot to the defection of the two senior UNITA officials. But the chief representative of the movement in Washington, Jarjo Muekaka, also said that UNITA had to take responsibility for the human rights abuses. It is believed that Mr. Chingunji, whose most recent post was deputy secretary-general, was executed late last summer or early fall on suspicion of leading a dissident faction challenging Mr. Savimbi's leadership.

# EARTHLING: Cosmonaut Returns to New Universe

(Continued from page 1)  
access to the cosmodrome and the atmosphere above it. The agreement, however, caused another delay because the local cosmonaut did not have the qualifications to replace Mr. Krikalev for the long periods that Soviet spacemen have stayed in the Mir station. Financial problems also forced a delay in Mr. Krikalev's retrieval from space. Glavkosmos, the Soviet space agency, has been selling space rides to other countries to raise money, but still it could barely afford to send supply craft rocking beyond the earth's atmosphere to keep Mr. Krikalev and other cosmonauts well-fed. Designed to house up to 12 cosmonauts, the Mir station has been manned almost continuously since its launch in 1986 and has been the focal point of the Soviet space program. Some experts now say that the station is nearing the end of its usefulness and must be either modernized or destroyed. Last month, President Boris Yeltsin of Russia created a new Russian Space Agency, which some critics have suggested only adds to the confusion about how the old Soviet space program will continue to exist. Alexander Volkov, Mr. Krikalev's colleague inside the Mir station, said at the news conference last week that he hoped the space program would remain centralized. "The system can only work effectively as a whole," he said. Landing with Mr. Krikalev on Wednesday were Mr. Volkov, who was launched to Mir in October, and a German Air Force officer, who spent only a few days in the space station. They were replaced by three Austrians who are scheduled to stay in Mir until August, carrying out scientific experiments.

# IRAQ: UN's Major Step

(Continued from page 1)  
Baghdad next month and will alert the Security Council should Iraq fail to comply. The order was issued at the conclusion of five days of talks with Iraqi nuclear specialists at the agency's headquarters in Vienna. The Iraqi delegation argued against demolition of any part of Al Athar, saying it was conceived about five years ago as a civilian research facility and should be allowed to continue operating as such. Agency experts rejected this. "In spite of lengthy and detailed explanations given by the Iraqi technical team on the civil nature and functions of Al Athar, the IAEA remains convinced that the technical core of this facility was designed for special processes needed for nuclear weapons development and manufacturing. Maurizio Zifferero, in charge of agency efforts to eliminate Iraq's nuclear arms capability at Security Council request, presented the Iraqis with a detailed list of buildings and equipment to be destroyed. Iraq's representative to the agency, Ambassador Rahim Abid Kitai, declined to respond directly when asked if Baghdad would comply with the order, saying only, "Iraq is committed to full cooperation with the UN in implementing Resolution 687."



A UN inspector, Derek Boothby, answering questions Wednesday in Baghdad after his team destroyed Iraqi missile equipment.

# Rent Notice: UN Scofflaws Not Immune

New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — Although diplomatic immunity may customarily cover many things from mischief to murder, it does not extend to United Nations members who do not pay their rent. A federal judge in Manhattan has ordered Zaire's mission to the UN evicted from its midtown offices if it does not pay more than \$400,000 in back rent by April 20. And the State Department has warned the African nation that if the money is not paid by April 18, two of its diplomats will be expelled. Its attorney, Jeffrey M. Rubin, said that although Zaire would appeal the eviction ruling, there was no legal way to prevent the expulsion of two unspecified diplomats. Philip Arnold, a spokesman for the U.S. mission, said Zaire was the first UN member to face having diplomats expelled for failure to pay rent. "We are making a strong effort to have them understand the seriousness of the situation," Mr. Arnold said. Said Mr. Rubin, "Zaire intends to pay its rent."

# ABC to Yield Tapes of 2 Libyans

By Craig R. Whitney  
New York Times Service  
LONDON — ABC News and its senior European editor, Pierre Salinger, were ordered Wednesday by the British High Court to turn over to British police tapes and notes of interviews with the two Libyans charged with planting the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland in 1988. In New York, the president of ABC News, Roone Arledge, said the network would comply with the order, but he said it would also release the tapes and notes to other news organizations, Reuters reported. "Because the order does not require ABC News to reveal confidential sources, we have decided not to appeal the court decision," Mr. Arledge said in a statement. "Since we are compelled to make the tapes public by releasing them to the government, we believe it appropriate to make the entirety of both interviews available to news organizations." Mr. Salinger had interviewed the two men, Abdel Basset Ali Megrahi and Lamen Khalifa Fhimah, in November, and ABC had broadcast brief excerpts of the interviews on Nov. 27. Both men denied that they had had anything to do with the bombing, as alleged in separate indictments of them in Scotland and the United States. British anti-terrorist police investigating the bombing, which killed all 259 passengers and crew and 11 people on the ground, demanded the tapes and notes of the complete interviews on March 6. Libya, threatened with economic and possibly military sanctions if it does not allow the extradition of the two accused men for trial either in Scotland or the United States, has said it would turn them over to the Arab League. In legal papers filed with the court in London, ABC said it had resisted the order to turn over the tapes on the ground that the police had not explained their reasons for seeking them. The court judgment on Wednesday said that the police had made the demand after seeing the broadcast excerpts in ABC's London offices in December, when it said Mr. Salinger had declined to show them the rest. The court ruling said that the police had adequate reasons for making the demand. "The overall objective should be to provide the recipient with as much information, preferably in writing, as early as possible provided this is consistent with the security of the operation," the court said.

# POLITICS: A Surprise for Front-Running Clinton

(Continued from page 1)  
York's tabloids, Mr. Clinton had received more negative press coverage in New York than anywhere else. Allegations about his personal life — about marital infidelity, the draft and business dealings in Arkansas — have followed Mr. Clinton since the primary season began in February, with opinion polls, exit polls and focus groups all showing that the notoriety is taking a toll. Focus groups conducted by The Washington Post in Illinois suggested that some swing Democratic voters concerned about Mr. Clinton's character see him as "slick" and "slimy," a "Mr. Smoothie." By making New York such an important test, the Connecticut outcome has brought Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York back to the center ring of national politics. Mr. Cuomo, who agonized before deciding out to seek the Democratic nomination, can now make life easier or harder for Mr. Clinton. Mr. Cuomo has been described often by associates as disliking his Arkansas counterpart. Mr. Cuomo's true feelings are likely to emerge in the next two weeks. Mr. Clinton does have strong organizational support, notably the backing of county leaders in the boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx. He also has surprising strength — for a Southerner with a moderate image — among New York's liberal activists. And he has important union help, notably from teachers and public employee unions. After the Connecticut primary, Mr. Clinton had 987 delegates to the nominating convention, Mr. Tsongas 439 and Mr. Brown 150. An additional 415 are uncommitted. At the Democratic national convention, 2,145 delegates will be needed for the nomination. On the Republican side, Mr. Bush had 750 of the 1,105 delegates needed for nomination; Mr. Buchanan had won 46. More than 1,400 delegates remained to be selected.

# EC Environment Aide Assails Bush

BRUSSELS (AP) — The European Community environment commissioner, Carlo Ripa di Meana, sharply criticized the United States on Wednesday for failing to agree to pollution-control targets for the summit meeting on the environment in Brazil from June 1 to 12. President George Bush reiterated his administration's refusal on Tuesday to go along with a blanket target by all nations for reducing carbon dioxide emissions, a prime contributor to global warming, Mr. Bush insisted that any solution must "fit each nation's particular circumstances." Mr. Ripa di Meana said, "President Bush's statements, coming in the middle of an election campaign, which confirm his hostility to setting dates for precise steps in the fight against carbon-dioxide emissions, strike at the heart of the Rio conference."

# ROUTES: Brussels Moves to Liberalize Air Travel

(Continued from page 1)  
game yet is British Airways trying to do cabotage between Paris and Nice without having first flown from London to Paris. For consumers, experts say, cabotage will mean a wider choice of carriers on certain routes, likely leading to lower prices and better service. "It will obviously improve the chances for competition," said John Bingham, an airline analyst with SRI International in London. "That would have definite advantages on price for the consumer." He warned, however, that the shortage of terminal slots at many busy European airports might mean delays in realizing the full benefits of cabotage. Only a few EC countries, including Britain and the Netherlands, want full cabotage rights to take effect right away, without an interim stage in which only consecutive cabotage is allowed. The 23-member Association of European Airlines seeks a transition period of about four years. "At the moment, the market within one Community country has been protected," said Martina Priebe, a spokeswoman for the Brussels-based airline trade group. "The fear is that a foreign carrier might come in and pick out just the best routes, and leave the national carrier with the least attractive routes, so we want a period to allow each airline to adapt itself to the new circumstances." Consumers also are expected to benefit from another element of the Community's air liberalization program that would allow airlines full freedom in setting fares. That decision is expected in June. EC fares now are governed by a system of "double disapproval" in which an airline cannot introduce a new fare for a route between two EC countries if the governments at both ends object. "Certainly on some routes the fares will come down, at least on the most protected routes," said Mr. Van Miert. "When you fly now from Brussels to London, or Brussels to Madrid, it is very expensive in business class. Fares will not be lowered on all routes, but I expect that they will on the major routes." The EC transport ministers also will consider a report from the EC Commission on state aid to airlines. Under EC law, state aid is considered illegal unless private investors would have made the same business decision. The report identifies practices in many member states that might merit additional EC investigation, such as whether subsidies for the duty-free shop at Copenhagen's airport represents illegal state aid for Scandinavian Airlines System.

# Li: Clues Portray China's 'Most Hated Man' as Wounded in Power Struggle

(Continued from page 1)  
in retreat. Although no survey data are available, scholars and officials generally agree that Mr. Li is the most hated man in China. He more than anyone else is associated with the Tiananmen crackdown in 1989 in which troops killed hundreds of protesters, and he is also reviled as a symbol of the purges, cultural vacuum and hard-line ideology of the last three years. Evedo the Chinese characters in Mr. Li's name have fallen into disrepute throughout the Chinese-speaking world, evoking the same distaste as Adolf in the West. A Hong Kong man who was also called Li Peng reportedly went so far as to change his name. While the power struggle is opaque and still far from over, a clue seemed to come last week when the authorities announced that Mr. Li was not scheduled to hold a news conference next month at the end of the annual legislative session. This news conference has been held each year in the recent past, and so the cancellation suggested either that Mr. Li prefers to keep a low profile or that others feel he is no longer qualified to speak for the government. Another clue is the official Chinese press, which has begun carrying articles that can be read as subtle calls for a new prime minister. "We must resolutely dismiss from their leading positions those mediocre officials who lack a bold and creative spirit," the official Economic Daily declared last week. "Maybe by ousting just one person, we can set a new course." The newspaper did not suggest any names, but if "mediocre official in leading position who lacks a bold and creative spirit" were a crossword puzzle definition, most Chinese would be prepared to write "Li Peng" in the puzzle, in ink. "If we are to accelerate reform, we must knock down all the obstacles in the way," Workers' Daily asserted in an article in an article about the need to oppose leftism, apparently meaning the hard-line, orthodox Communist ideology with which Li Peng is associated. "Some people are afraid of opposing leftism, and that's because they still are under leftist influence," the article said. The assertion that China's greatest danger comes from leftists rather than rightists — rightists are usually the intellectuals who favor democracy and market economies — was made early this year by Deng Xiaoping, 87, the nation's paramount leader. In January, Mr. Deng undertook a major campaign to speed up economic restructuring, and he criticized by name several hard-line ideologists who are close to the prime minister. Mr. Deng is believed to be unenthusiastic about Mr. Li, regarding him as unimaginative, overly cautious and insufficiently dedicated to far-reaching change. One of Mr. Deng's family members is less polite, telling friends that Mr. Li is a "meek-head." Apparently feeling the political winds shifting, Mr. Li has lately been trying to forge a new identity for himself as a reformer. But nobody seems to take this image seriously.

# Defense Rests in Gotti Case

The Associated Press  
NEW YORK — John Gotti's defense lawyers rested their case Wednesday after calling only one witness, the reputed Mafia boss's tax attorney. The lawyers had planned to call eight witnesses, but when they decided at the last minute not to testify, two prisoners on the stand, U.S. District Judge I. Leo Glasser said that five other witnesses could not be called. "What happened to our witnesses?" Mr. Gotti quipped at the luncheon recess. "I should have done a little song and dance." Mr. Gotti, 51, and a co-defendant, Frank Locascio, 59, are on trial in federal court in Brooklyn on charges of murder, loansharking, gambling, tax fraud and other crimes. They face life imprisonment if convicted of the most serious crimes in a 13-count indictment. Judge Glasser told the anonymous and sequestered jurors that they would hear summations Friday and Saturday, and could begin deliberating by Sunday.

# THAI: Drug Allegations

(Continued from page 1)  
accepted the post of prime minister in what was expected to be a five-party coalition government closely tied to the junta that has led Thailand for the last 13 months. There have been unsubstantiated rumors in the past linking Mr. Narong to drug trafficking. According to Reuters, Mr. Narong was asked at the news conference about the rumors and replied, "I have no duty to explain to the people." "I don't deny it," he said. "I just ignore it." Reuters quoted the leader of the allied Thai Citizen party as saying that narcotics allegations were originally made against Mr. Narong in Australia, and that a drug dealer there had tried to incriminate him without evidence. Chavalit Yongchaiyudh, leader of the opposition New Aspiration Party, declined to comment Wednesday on rumors linking Mr. Narong to drug trafficking but said, "The prime minister must be acceptable internally by the people and by the international community."

# Whe...

In the parliamentary election on Sunday, Mr. Narong's party won 79 of the 360 seats at stake, more than any other party, and his selection as prime minister came after extensive backroom negotiations over whether Thailand's next leader should be an elected member of parliament or a general. Opposition parties, which performed better in the election than had been expected, threatened public unrest if an unelected military leader became prime minister. Mr. Narong was a compromise choice. He is an elected legislator who also leads a political party that, its opponents assert, was created to be the political arm of the junta. The party was formed last year, after the coup. The Bangkok Post, an English-language newspaper, said last week that "one could view Samakkhi Tham as being set up to respond directly to the wishes" of the junta, which calls itself the National Peacekeeping Council. It was unclear if the State Department announcement would dash Mr. Narong's hopes of becoming prime minister. The appointment must still receive approval from the Thai military and from the nation's constitutional monarch, King Bhumibol Adulyadej. If he does become prime minister, Mr. Narong is expected to follow the largely pro-Western, free-enterprise policies of his predecessors. Mr. Narong's coalition would be made up of the Justice Unity Party and four others: Chart Thai, or Thai Nation Party; the Social Action Party; the Thai Citizens Party and the small Rastadorn, or Citizens Party. Together they would command 195, or 54 percent, of the 360 seats in the lower house of parliament.

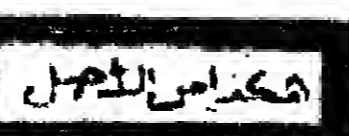
# Fashion In the Trib

Every week, on the International Herald Tribune's Style page, fashion editor Suzy Menkes presents a fresh and timely report of the latest fashion developments from all over the world. In March and October, when the fashion world gathers in Paris for the spring and fall collections, the IHT presents an up-to-date report on the designers' latest creations in the Fashion Special Report. Every spring and fall, the IHT takes an in-depth look at fashion news in Italy in the Italian Fashion Special Report.

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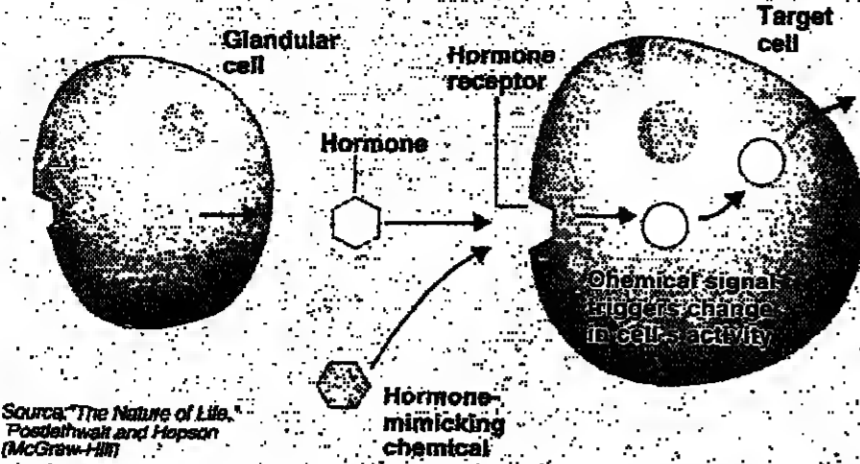
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HEALTH / SCIENCE

Chemicals and Confusion in the Cell

Some pesticide chemicals are structurally similar to hormones and will bind to a hormone receptor in a cell, interfering with and altering the messages directing the cell's functions.



Scientists have observed these problems in gulls and other seabirds that eat contaminated fish:

- Malformed sexual organs.
• Ovary birth defects.
• Changes in sex-linked behavior.
• Decreased fertility.
• Immune system suppression.

Pollutants Cause Hormonal Havoc

By Jon R. Luoma, New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For decades, concerns about cancer have driven much of the research into environmental contaminants as well as the regulation of these chemicals.

But scientists now say that a quite different effect of these substances may be more significant: their role in disrupting hormonal systems of animals, particularly those governing reproduction.

The substances of interest are chemicals known as chlorinated organics, including DDT, dioxin and PCBs.

But scientists involved in the research are unwilling to speculate beyond the animal data they have recently acquired.

Many pesticides that have been banned in the United States, including DDT, are still used in huge amounts elsewhere in the world.

Scientists have identified these environmental contaminants to have hormone-like chemical qualities: the pesticide DDT, kepone, kelthane, lindane, methoxychlor, a class of pesticides known as synthetic pyrethroids (some of which are being developed as alternatives to banned pesticides), certain herbicides called triazines, some dioxins, some PCBs, some furans, some heavy metals, including lead and cadmium, and contaminants in some plastics.

Some of the scientists at the 1991 Wisconsin conference summarized their findings at a symposium in Washington last week. They noted that the chemicals in question had structural features that enabled them to be recognized by the same receptors on living cells that recognize the natural sex hormones.

Other contaminants appear to block access of natural hormones to receptors.

Studies with rats, mice and sea gulls have shown that fetuses exposed to various environmental hormone mimics fail to develop normal sex organs, or even to develop partly formed double sets of sex organs.

Dr. Fry reported that unusual sexual behaviors had been observed among gulls in the wild in contaminated regions.

To test this apparent relation in the laboratory, Dr. Fry exposed incubating sea-gull eggs to DDT and found that males developed with partly formed egg ducts and that some birds had hermaphroditic sex glands.

Dr. McLachlan said that at this point researchers are certain of only three factors: that certain chemicals operate like estrogens in the environment; that in experimental animals you can perturb the reproductive system with these chemicals; and that you see some of the same effects in humans exposed to DES.

No such studies have been done on humans, but use of the now-banned drug diethylstilbestrol, or DES, may have served as an experiment of a sort.

The drug, once prescribed to millions of pregnant women, mimics the natural sex hormones. Daughters of women who received DES suffered from such effects as malformed reproductive tracts, infertility and a rare cancer called vaginal adenocarcinoma.

A similar pattern of reproductive damage is observed in pollutant-contaminated laboratory animals and wildlife, said Dr. Michael Fry, a wildlife research physiologist at the University of California at Davis.

Although the hormone-like potency of some of the contaminants appears to be considerably lower than that of DES, the pollutants typically build up over years in the fatty tissue of animals, particularly predators at the top of the food chain with access to contaminated fish.

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When Joblessness Makes You Ill

By Jane E. Brody, New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As the unemployment rate continues to climb, each month hundreds of thousands of people discover that involuntary joblessness is often more of an emotional and physical challenge than any job they have ever held.

It is not, as some may think, unfettered free time to do chores and pursue pleasures. Nor is unemployment a relief from drudgery, particularly if one's job is a source of personal identity, pride or camaraderie.

Wives of unemployed men face an increased risk of mental and physical health problems, and children may show physical or behavioral symptoms from rising family tension.

Eveo older workers who take early-retirement deals are vulnerable to the ill effects of suddenly having no job, especially if they have not prepared emotionally or situationally for a stay-at-home life.

But experts on the psychosocial consequences of unemployment believe that it is possible for most unemployed people and their families to defray many of the costs of joblessness and reduce the toll on health and family stability.

Periods of economic recession marked by high rates of unemployment and business failures and reduced per capita income have long been linked to an increase in personal and social ills.

Dr. M. Harvey Brenner, a sociologist at the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, has found that during and after recessions in the 1970s and 1980s there was a significant rise in

deaths from heart disease, stroke, cirrhosis of the liver, suicide, traffic accidents and homicides in the general population. There were also more admissions to mental hospitals, more arrests and more cases of assault and fraud.

Even when a country emerges from a recession, the problems do not necessarily recede. Dr. Brenner maintains that those who suffer the most serious economic consequences and who do not participate in the national recovery face the most severe stresses when things get better.

For others, bad habits acquired during the recession, like alcohol and drug abuse, can take their toll years later.

Dr. Richard H. Price, professor of psychology at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research in Ann Arbor, analyzed recent studies showing that emotional disorders are most often the result of job loss, not its cause.

In a study of families of outworkers who had recently lost or were expecting to lose their jobs, job loss was associated with increased household conflict, tension and stress. The unemployed workers were more likely to have fights with their spouses and to have hit, slapped or spanked their children.

Dr. Paula M. Rayman, a sociologist at Wellesley College who studied unemployed workers at an aircraft factory, found that the stress of joblessness worsened family relationships. Unemployed workers were also more likely to suffer from severe headaches, chronic nausea, stomach troubles and constant fatigue.

SOME people weather problems of unemployment better than others with similar life circumstances.

Dr. Jacob Trechtberg, a psychiatrist at Northwestern Institute in Fort Washington, Pennsylvania, said:

"People who adjust easily to change, who can tolerate the frustrations of everyday life and who can control their impulses will have an easier time than others. Also people who have good relationships with family and friends and a strong sense of self-esteem will weather the stress of unemployment better than those people who do not."

He and other experts urge the newly unemployed to take steps immediately to head off the depression and sense of worthlessness that can both damage health and make the search for a job more difficult.

Here are some helpful measures:

- Don't blame yourself for the cutbacks that left you jobless.
• Try to turn your anger and frustration about losing your job into motivation to find a new one.

• Admit to your concern about being out of work and discuss it with your family and close friends. Let the children know that they are not to blame for the sudden unhappiness at home. Sharing the burden makes it easier for everyone to bear.

• Develop a concrete plan to find a new job. Prepare a résumé, read the want ads, sign up with public and private employment agencies and let as many people as you can know what kind of job you are looking for.

• If your old line of work is no longer an option or you have lost interest in it, consider a job retraining program. Analyze your skills, abilities and interests and take the opportunity of joblessness to assume a new vocational direction.

• Try to maintain as much of the structure of your old life as possible. Continue with activities you can afford that bring you satisfaction and keep you in touch with friends.

• Find positive ways to vent your negative feelings, for example through physical exercise, which can also help you maintain your physical and mental well-being.

• Take a part-time job. Or become an "entrepreneur." Working out of your home, turn a hobby or your skills into a money-making operation.

• Fill your spare time with volunteer work. It will enhance your self-esteem.

Broccoli: A Difficult Veggie to Popularize

By Trish Hall, New York Times Service

NEW YORK — These ought to be glory days for broccoli. With a new study showing that this pedesrian vegetable may stave off cancer, it seems poised to take off.

There's only one problem. Broccoli won't cooperate.

Like all vegetables, broccoli is made up almost entirely of water. When it is dried, hardly anything remains. Since it cannot be turned into flour, like oats, it cannot slide into food without people noticing.

"There isn't much you can do with it," said Martin Friedman, editor of New Product News, published by Delta Communications in Chicago. "They've never even been able to

Nonetheless, consumption of broccoli has shot up in the last decade. A third of American households are eating it at least once every two weeks, up 33 percent in a decade, according to studies by the NPD Group, a market research company in Park Ridge, Ill.

But it still lags behind the most popular vegetables: green beans, peas and corn.

While the positive aspects seem to exist in both the stalk and flowers, and while they don't seem compromised by steaming or microwaving, "our knowledge on these matters is very limited," said Paul Talalay, the Johns Hopkins researcher who led the new study that identified a chemical in broccoli that might fight cancer.

His team did learn that broccoli contains sulforaphane, a chemical that raises the activity of enzymes that counter the effects of carcinogens. Now he plans to study volunteers who eat a broccoli-rich diet.

to \$1.69 a head in less than two weeks. In late 1990, Campbell Soup Co. introduced a cream of broccoli soup that has become the company's biggest-selling new product since 1934, when chicken noodle soup and cream of mushroom soup were introduced.

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PARIS FASHION

Saint Laurent: Sensible and Safe

Bu Suzy Menkes, International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Yves Saint Laurent Wednesday presented what may be the last ready-to-wear collection he shows in the circus tents at the Louvre.

"I would prefer a smaller place, but we don't know yet, it has not been precisely decided," said Saint Laurent, replying to rumors that he plans to show on a smaller scale in his couture house next season. The designer was in good form, although still nursing a broken arm.

If Saint Laurent were to vacate his traditional slot at the end of the Paris shows that close the European season, it would be an admission of the truth: that he makes clothes to uphold lofty standards, but that he is no longer a litmus test of fashion. Indeed, the idea of one designer putting a season in perspective is increasingly about powerful options proposed by a small handful of international fashion players. The rest of the field adjusts to what is going on.

Thus Saint Laurent had long skirts — but only as a discreet way of covering the kneecap. Since many women never liked hemlines thigh high (where some of Saint Laurent's remained) his new length will not shock, nor will they be for those who want to make a bold double sets of sex organs.

"It was sensible, not too long — I'm going to try it," said the ever-green Lucienne Saint Laurent, the designer's mother, who was elegant in a sage-green wool short dress.

The long skirts were either narrow with two pleats at the knees or fuller. Both were worn with a sturdy jacket cut with a low waist and a half-belt at the back. Since Saint Laurent is a dazzling colorist, the day wear was given a lift when a purple velvet jacket came with purple velvet top, green sash and Gitanèbe pants. Paris was always a friskier choice, except when they came very long and wide with evening jackets.

Saint Laurent cuts an impeccable coat, especially a swishing gray maxi worn with pants, and a coral riding coat falling to just below the knees. For the rest, it was following trends: a Western air in the fringes that hung from the bottom of jackets and cropped pants. Or fringes turned short skirts into mid-length, while still showing a leg. There were animal prints for little jersey dresses or for the longer New Look. Plaids were splashed onto jackets and short coats.

Classic Saint Laurent elegance came out at night in the fondant-pink satin jackets with rivelets of long skirt. Other evening skirts



Saint Laurent's plaid fringed pantsuit.

opened to reveal different colored skirts underneath. But the star piece of the show was a long black velvet skirt swishing out under a simple scarlet sweater-set, with Saint Laurent's fetish heart in blood-red gems at the neck.

Pierre Bergé who jealously guards Saint Laurent's dominant position, banned his entire house from attending a Condé Nast party given Monday by Anna Wintour of American Vogue, because the invitation was illustrated with a fashion photograph of Chanel. Wintour, who had left for New York, did not attend the Saint Laurent show.

Wars have gone on in the fashion world since Chanel and Schiaparelli slugged it out in the 1930s, and rival camps were established for Balenciaga and Dior in the 1950s. The Paris scene is now dominated by three players: Karl Lagerfeld, who holds the most powerful position, Claude Montana and Christian Lacroix. These three were cited by almost all the buyers, who are leaving town for the New York shows in April, enthusiastic about an unexpectedly strong Paris season.

"It was a good season for us because no one played safe — we loved the long skirts when there is a whole world of pants," said Joan Kerner of Neiman-Marcus, who, like many others, cited Dolce & Gabbana as rising stars in Milan. Sales Susan McMillan staged out Montana, and a new trend towards sportswear: Ellis Saltzman of Macy's and I. Magnin threw in Romeo Gigli and Oscar de la Renta and said it had been "a really hot season." Bergdorf's Joseph Botano praised "a strong season" and added Valentino and Versace in Italy as high scorers.

"You don't need a scorecard to tell who the players are — they have a definite look," claimed Lynn Manulis of Martha's International, naming Lagerfeld, Montana and Lacroix as the trio pushing fashion ahead and who will have "an impact on the general marketplace."

"We found nine first-rate collections — and I don't ever remember so many," said Bloomingdale's Kalman Rottenstein, adding Gaultier, Saint Laurent, Ungaro and Westwood to the list. Rottenstein, a sharp-eyed fashion director, picked out pants and pantsuits, leather, leopard prints and red as the leading trends.

The really important change was in the silhouette, which is long and lean for fall.

A final show by Hervé Leger, a one-time assistant of Lagerfeld, and a designer with a cult following, did, in a way, put the season in perspective. His skinny stretch dresses in jags of seaming, came every length from short to just above-the-knee to ankle-length. But always with a slender, curvy silhouette and a focus on the bodies beautiful of the supermodels. Leger's mix of modern fabric, a pencil-slim line, and sex is a certain recipe for the 1990s.

The shows closed Wednesday with presentation of a new secondary line from Claude Montana. High fashion at a lower price is also symbolic of the way things are going in the new decade.

Advertisement for French Company Handbook 1991, Eleventh Edition Fully Updated. Includes a list of companies such as ACCOR, AEROSPATIALE, ALCATEL ALSTHOM, etc. and contact information for International Business Development.

Russia Deserves the Help

No blank check. With that rapid phrase, George Bush sidesteps pressure to organize large-scale Western economic aid for Russia.

relief, imports to keep factories running and emergency food, medicine and consumer goods to help Russia make it through the crucial first stages of inflation.

Russians Have Won, Not Lost, And They Can Keep Winning

By Sergo Mikoyan

WASHINGTON — Who defeated Russia? Nobody. On the contrary, it was Russia that defeated the Bolshevik system, which declared itself socialist.

Now some officials in the U.S. government, after sympathizing with the Russian people for their fight against the Soviet system, suddenly conclude that Russia is a defeated country, a "loser" in the Cold War.

THE DEMAND FOR SOVIET SCIENTISTS IN THE USA IS GETTING A LITTLE OUT OF HAND... "BABY-SITTER. PREFERABLY NUCLEAR ENGINEER. PH. D. LENINGRAD UNIVERSITY. MIN. EXPERIENCE 20 YEARS. SEND RESUME..."



By LANCER in honor (Dennis Avery, CNAW spokesman).

their creative ability is much more doubtful. But surely the country — which covers 11 time zones, with 165 million mostly well-educated people, with all the possible natural resources — will not simply and mysteriously disappear.

evidence of the historic fact that the Russian people have become weary of violence? Bearing all this in mind, who has a moral right to treat that great nation as defeated?

Why Trust Gadhafi?

The word is that Libya has promised to produce the two of its men sought in the bombing — 270 people died — of Pan Am 103 in 1988. But what is Moslem Gadhafi's word worth? At this moment, nothing.

have urges of their own: to make Arabs richer than outsiders, least of all Americans, the patrons of modernism and agents of change in the Arab world.

The Proper Western Line Is to Support Yeltsin, Not Fear Him

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Opposing camps have formed in America's foreign policy establishment over the opportunities and dangers rising from the breakup of the Soviet Union.

It would be dangerous to discount such specific historical experiences. But I think the globalist view that Mr. Nixon has applied to Russia today is closer to the mark than the specialist view of Russia through the ages.

cloaked a form of Russian imperialism that is as obsolete in today's world as French and British colonialism. Like the European colonial empires, the internal Russian empire collapsed because of imperial fatigue, not because of the more romanticized (or demagogued) forces of self-determination and national liberation.

the powers of Europe much less important. Moreover, the economic and social forces that bring on imperial fatigue are too strong to be reversed at anything approaching an acceptable cost in national treasure or bloodshed.

An Old Political Game

George Bush accused Bill Clinton before the Connecticut primary of playing "the oldest, most crass political game in the world" by supporting deeper cuts in the defense budget than the administration wants but at the same time endorsing production of two more Seawolf submarines, which are made in Connecticut and which the administration wants to kill.

doubtless also be to Mr. Bush on the regulatory issue, does it have only to do with the Seawolf, or the Connecticut primary or the defense budget as a source of jobs.

Yugoslavs Are Concluding That Their War Did Them No Good

By William Pfaff

BERLIN — To say that the annation in Yugoslavia is not as bad as it might be is to say much, but at this moment it is possible to believe that in Belgrade the stage of disillusionment with war has been reached. It is an essential stage if this affair is ever to find a settlement.

place where national aggrandizement through military aggression was permissible. His election slogan had been, "With Us There Is No Uncertainty!"

That this was sheer delusion needs no saying. Even Mr. Milosevic knows that now. The entire European Community has now recognized Slovenia and Croatia. The Community and the United States have together declared that they expect to recognize all the new states of Yugoslavia — including Bosnia-Herzegovina, the latest to declare its independence — and to "coordinate their approach" to a new union of Serbia (plus Kosovo) with Montenegro, with particular emphasis on the integrity of its neighbors and the rights of its minorities.

gent cantons, as in Switzerland; a new-model federation after a dictatorship has ended in Serbia; a free trade zone or other form of economic community; eventual association of the new states (those which are democracies) with the EC.

Other Comment

Baseless Slurs Against Israel interested enough to study the issue nor prone to believe denials by a foreign country. In the absence of unequivocal dissociation from the slurs by the administration, it naturally tends to believe the worst. Thus, unsubstantiated, baseless charges have blossomed into received wisdom. It is the first time in recent history that a democratic friend and ally of the United States has been treated so shabbily. Only the Bush administration can undo some of the damage.

WASHINGTON — When President George Bush said the other day that the "congressional system is broken," no one was more likely to agree than the members of Congress themselves.

Getting Congress Back on the Tracks

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — When President George Bush said the other day that the "congressional system is broken," no one was more likely to agree than the members of Congress themselves.

logue of democracy real, leaders ready to talk truthfully about the hard choices the nation faces; a public ready to accept and understand those facts; and news media that deal with these questions in more than 30-second superficialities.

1892: Congo Crusade BRUSSELS — The Portuguese and Dutch Parliaments have both given their sanction to the Brussels Anti-Slavery treaty. This action complements the formalities and allows the enforcement of anti-slavery measures, just two years after the meeting of the Brussels conference. The Africa anti-slavery crusade will now begin in earnest, if the treaty stipulations are loyally carried out by all the nations who took part in the conference. This gives great satisfaction in Congo circles.

1917: Democratic Spirit JASSY — The Russian revolution has caused the keenest satisfaction in Romania. Romanians believe that the execution of the project for internal reforms will not only make Russia more powerful, but will realize the aspirations of the people for civil and political liberty. The official Independence Romanian says: "The spirit of democracy which has taken hold of our neighbors is identical with that which animates our countrymen."

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

By David S. Broder (continued) ... Four steps emerge from Mr. Hansen's discussions that might help break the deadlock.

1942: In Nazi Doghouse NEW YORK — (From our New York edition) America has racked up a neat victory over Jane Anderson, renegade American, who until recently was a star of Nazi propaganda broadcasts sent from Berlin to the United States. The triumph resulted in Miss Anderson being banished into the Nazi doghouse. The spotlight was the simplicity — the broad, easterner's ready sent back to Germany. She told of going to a cocktail bar with a Nazi friend. "On silver platters were sweets and cookies. I ate Turkish cookies. My friend ordered great goblets of champagne with shots of cognac. He translated the broadcast, and she short-waved it to the German people, who were getting along on a diet of salt and black bread. Since then Miss Anderson has been off the air."

WASHINGTON - The demand for Soviet scientists in the USA is getting a little out of hand... THE INVESTMENT & SERVICES... THE ASSOCIATES LTD... THE ASSOCIATES LTD... THE ASSOCIATES LTD...



OPINION

The Nuclear Gang Comes Up With a New Crusade

By Robert L. Park

WASHINGTON — The Cold War had ended. Governments on both sides of what had once been an iron curtain were making plans to convert nuclear weapons laboratories to civilian purposes and to begin dismantling their huge arsenals of nuclear missiles.

But on a bitterly cold January morning in New Mexico a hundred scientists gathered at the Los Alamos National Laboratory to discuss new nuclear armaments. Many of America's top experts on nuclear weapons and "star wars" were there, including the legendary father of the H-bomb, Edward Teller.

The press was barred from the meeting. It was a call to arms. One speaker called for a fleet of 1,200 new missiles to be made ready and armed with the world's entire arsenal of nuclear warheads!

well-publicized scientific debate over the fate of the dinosaurs. Most scientists now accept the evidence that the abrupt extinction of the dinosaurs 65 million years ago, along with 60 percent of all life forms then on Earth, was caused by the impact of an enormous asteroid in the Caribbean basin near present-day Mexico.

Perhaps 16 kilometers in diameter and traveling 50,000 kilometers per hour, the killer rock kicked up a cloud of debris that plunged the entire world into cold and darkness lasting for months. The fireball would have produced a rain of nitric acid. Atmospheric effects, including vastly increased levels of carbon dioxide, might have lasted for centuries.

Mr. Teller himself urged the development of a new superbomb — 10,000 times more powerful than any bomb ever built. A bomb so powerful that it could never be detonated on Earth. It was Mr. Teller's 84th birthday; his husky eyebrows were now white, but he had lost none of his fervor.

Most asteroids are thought to be the rubble of a planet that never quite formed. They orbit the sun in a region between Mars and Jupiter called the "asteroid belt," where they pose no threat to Earth. Occasionally, however, an asteroid's orbit may be perturbed by collisions and the gravity of the giant planet Jupiter, deflecting it into a more eccentric orbit that crosses the path of Earth.

Other "Earth-crossing" objects appear to be dead comets whose volatile exterior has evaporated, leaving only a solid core. And then there are comets themselves. Small asteroids, packing a wallop equivalent to a thousand tons of TNT, slam into Earth every year or so. You rarely hear about them because they disintegrate on impact with the atmosphere. Pieces sometimes reach Earth traveling only at the terminal velocity of a falling stone, occasionally puncturing a hole in someone's roof. The remarkable fact is that in all of recorded history there is not a single account of anyone being killed by a meteorite.

But the Tunguska explosion and the South Atlantic event 70 years later remind us that Earth's surface is sparsely populated. Most of it is ocean, much of which remains is desolate. Cities occupy a minute fraction of Earth's surface. The greatest concern is with much larger objects, whose shock would be felt around the world. The threshold size to produce such a catastrophe is thought to be about a mile, or 1.6 kilometers. Fortunately, on the scale of human life, encounters with such large Earth-crossing objects are extremely rare. Indeed, impacts of objects a mile or more in diameter seem to occur only about once every million years or so — or about as long as humans have existed.

accurately known, any collision with Earth can be foreseen far into the future. A collision would normally be preceded by a series of near misses, giving ample warning (A long-period comet would be another matter, but such objects are extremely rare.) Only a few groups of researchers are cataloguing asteroids. So far they have found about 60 larger than a mile in diameter that cross Earth's orbit. Several more are added each month.

The largest objects are the easiest to find. It is believed that all the monsters the size of the one that destroyed the dinosaurs have been located. None of the large asteroids discovered thus far poses any threat to Earth, but at this rate it will take centuries to complete the survey.

Peoples of Indonesia
Regarding the report "Indonesia to Stop Up Military Ties With U.S." (Feb. 29): In a region as large as the United States from New York to San Francisco, there are other legitimate national interests than Japanese to be found.

The Star Warriors
The second workshop was charged with recommending ways to intercept and destroy or deflect Earth-bound asteroids. It was that Los Alamos workshop that turned into a revival meeting for Strategic Defense Initiative true believers.

Refining the Odds
On a scale of a million years, a few centuries might seem to be about the right sense of urgency. But 18 months ago the U.S. Congress directed NASA to conduct two workshops on Earth-crossing asteroids. The first gathering, which occurred last summer, was to recommend a program for accelerating the detection of Earth-crossing asteroids.

They Also Serve
In response to "By Whom Will We Fight? Frustration in U.S. Army Tank School" (Feb. 9): Si vis pacem para bellum (If you want peace, prepare for war), the Romans said, and that is why we have defense instead of war ministries. U.S. officers should be proud that their readiness saves their country from war.

The Last Dinosaur
In 1978, an American surveillance satellite detected a huge explosion in the South Atlantic Ocean. The mysterious blast was suspected at the time of being a South African-Israeli nuclear test, but intelligence sources were unable to confirm that. Today the same experts suggest that the satellite may have recorded the impact of a rather small asteroid, which slammed into Earth with an energy equivalent to 100 kilotons of TNT — many times the energy of the nuclear bomb that leveled Hiroshima.

But it is important to recognize the fragility of life in a violent universe. The nightmare of a mindless mountain of stone and metal guided by the immutable laws of physics toward a cataclysmic rendezvous with our lonely outpost of life, a prospect that has long been a staple of science fiction, is real enough. The question is when.

The Celestial Lottery
But early in this century an object exploded in the atmosphere over the Tunguska region of Siberia, leveling hundreds of square kilometers of uninhabited forest. It is believed to have been an icy chunk of a comet or a stony asteroid, perhaps 50 meters in diameter. If it had exploded over Paris it would have been one of the greatest natural disasters in recorded history.

Letters to the Editor
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Try Your Hand at Writing Some Newspaper Ethics

WASHINGTON — A couple of months ago an unusual and quixotic publication went out of business for lack of support. It was unusual because its subject was journalistic ethics, quixotic because in the news business we are far more interested in examining the ethics of other people than in examining our own.

MEANWHILE
Louisville newspaper, Barry Bingham Jr., a spunky clean milkmilk who has been sermonizing about newspaper ethics for more than 20 years.

That seems like an easy call: Of course you use it. But there was more to the story. A representative of the Anti-Defamation League showed up at the newspaper office and revealed that the "Klansman" was, in reality, an FBI informer. If that fact is published, the paper was told, the man is likely to be killed.



INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Seagram Takes Its Lumps In Fizzled Soda Venture

By Eben Shapiro New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Seagram Co. has become the latest marketing giant to be taught a painful and expensive lesson by the soft-drink business.

For Soho, started in 1977 on a kitchen table by Sophia Collier of Brooklyn, the sale, for an estimated \$14 million, was the payoff in a classic entrepreneurial success story.

But for Seagram, it was the start of a series of mistakes. The Montreal-based company raised the price of the soda and then changed some of its labeling, packaging and distribution.

The effort finally ended in January when Seagram sold Soho to a small group of investors for a fraction of what it paid three years ago.

Seagram's experience demonstrates the problems that large corporations often encounter when they buy a small business and impose their blueprint for aggressive national expansion.

Seagram joins a list of premier marketers that have been envious by the seemingly easy profits to be had from bottling a few cents' worth of sugar, flavoring and water and selling it for nearly \$1.

Seagram executives declined to talk about Soho. Edgar Bronfman Jr., president and chief operating officer, said, "We are a large company and we should be operating large businesses."

Soft-drink specialists say Seagram's mistakes with Soho began shortly after it bought the company, when it reduced the bottle size to 10 ounces (295 milliliters) from 12 ounces, effectively raising the price of an already expensive soda.

That outraged the distributors who are vital to the success of a soft drink's marketing.

The company also tinkered with the flavor of four Soho drinks. "People don't like people who tamper with their flavors," said Thomas E. Cox, a soft-drink executive who put together the group that bought Soho from Seagram.

Seagram also upset the patchwork of distributors that Soho had carefully assembled around the country. The mom-and-pop distributors took an active role in marketing Soho, arranging for it to be given away at street fairs, jazz festivals and bicycle races.

Seagram dropped many of the small distributors in favor of large liquor wholesalers. But liquor salespeople, accustomed to earning a commission of up to \$100 for writing an order for a case of Scotch, were not inclined to spend hours setting up displays in delis to earn a \$12 commission on a case of soda.

Seagram's ineptness puzzled many in the business. "We kind of found ourselves scratching our head over what Seagram's did," said Ray Hughes, chief financial officer of Soho Beverages Inc., the Reston, Virginia, company that acquired Soho.

Finally, Seagram's timing was bad. When it bought Soho, the sodas were the toast of the town. But Soho's success attracted many competitors, and trendy urban customers are quick to shift to new brands.

Ms. Collier, who started Soho when she was 21 and later sold it to Seagram, now says Soho was better off as a small, independent company. "I loved getting the money, but in hindsight, I would have not sold it to them," she said.

Ms. Collier, who is not in the group that bought the company, has soured on the idea of large corporations buying small, entrepreneurial firms. "It's kind of like younger women and older men," she said. "While there are certain reasons for the relationship, there are certain problems too."

For Soho, the sale was the payoff in an entrepreneurial success story.

Prudential Returning To Health

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Prudential Insurance Co. of America reported sharply improved 1991 results Wednesday, bolstered by strong gains on investments and a dramatic turnaround at its brokerage unit, Prudential Securities Inc.

The largest U.S. insurer said its capital base, an important measure of an insurer's financial health, rose \$1.7 billion, to \$9.7 billion.

The chairman and chief executive, Robert C. Winters, called the gain "an impressive accomplishment considering the weak economy and the tough challenges for financial services firms" last year.

Prudential is a mutual insurer, owned by policyholders rather than shareholders. It is not required to calculate financial results using generally accepted accounting principles that would show revenue, profit or loss.

Prudential Securities earned \$201 million last year, compared with a \$259 million loss in 1990. Comptroller Eugene O'Hara said the brokerage was the most significant contributor among Prudential's operating units to the company's overall results.

The unit's revenue rose 20 percent to \$2.8 billion.

U.S. Orders Show Weakness But Sales of Existing Homes Rise Strongly

By Lawrence Malkin International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — A slight but unexpected decline in orders for U.S. durable goods during February was reported Wednesday by the Commerce Department, reinforcing the sober view among economic forecasters and financial markets of a sluggish recovery.

The 0.1 percent fall was led by a decline of 19.4 percent in defense orders, which swing even more widely than usual in the current dispute over how much to cut Pentagon spending but nevertheless have declined in three of the past four months.

Excluding defense, civilian orders rose 1.3 percent throughout the fourth quarter. Nevertheless, military spending accounts for anywhere from 5 percent to 10 percent of all durable-goods orders, and Neal Soss, chief economist at First Boston, said defense cuts would be "a big burden" on the U.S. economy for several years.

The overall figures, Mr. Soss added, "suggest that an economic rebound is not likely to run away with itself." Kathleen Cammill, economist at Maria Ramirez Capital Consultants, said orders "are not growing by leaps and bounds, as would be the case if this were a full-fledged recovery."

Meanwhile, the National Association of Realtors said last month's sales of existing homes were 9.3 percent higher than January's and 16.1 percent higher than in February 1991.

Compared with the same period of last year's Gulf War and reflected the Federal Reserve Board's aggressive cut in interest rates in December, which is unlikely to be repeated. Sharp cuts in mortgage rates stimulated sales early this year, but rates started rising again last month.

Financial markets added this evidence of slow growth to Tuesday's report of a decline in new car sales in mid-March to an anemic annual level of 5.8 million, down from a 6 million rate early in the month. But they took it all in stride, partly because interest rates remained subdued in two days of Treasury auctions, dampening fears that a sudden spike in rates might cut off the fragile recovery.

Tuesday's auction of \$14.8 billion of two-year notes was oversubscribed almost three times and sold at a low yield of 5.85 percent.

On Wednesday, demand was strong again for the Treasury's offer of \$10.25 billion in five-year notes, which was oversubscribed two and one-half times. That held yields down to 6.94 percent, a small rise from 6.75 percent in the last five-year auction, one month ago.

The successful bond auctions did as much to set the tone of the markets as the equivocal statistics, which led David C. Munro of High Frequency Economics to warn that omelets would have erratic impacts on financial markets.

Executives More Optimistic Business executives are more optimistic about sales and profits in the second quarter than they were in the first three months of the year, according to a survey released Wednesday, The Associated Press reported.

The poll of 3,000 manufacturing, retailing, wholesaling and services executives came a month after purchasing managers said they saw manufacturing growing in February.

Don & Bradstreet said its sales optimism index for the second quarter rose 12 points compared with the first quarter, to 52. The profits index moved up nine points to 44. The indexes are calculated by subtracting the percentage of executives expecting a decrease from the percentage expecting an increase.

Voicing Doubts, EC Investigates Perrier Deal

By Charles Goldsmith International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission launched a full inquiry Wednesday into the takeover of Source Perrier SA of France by Nestlé SA of Switzerland, saying it had "serious doubts" about the deal's compatibility with EC antitrust rules.

The 15.3 billion French franc (\$2.7 billion) takeover, which was announced Tuesday to Paris, would give the merged concern more than 50 percent of the French market for bottled water, the commission said.

"What you end up with is this merger where two companies dominating the French bottled-water market," said an EC competition official. "We're not yet sure whether this would create serious competition problems, but our initial thoughts are that it probably would."

The decision by the commission, the European Community's executive arm, appeared to clash with a statement Tuesday by Nestlé that it expected an inquiry because of the complexity of the plan, but that an investigation was unlikely to jeopardize the deal.

Under an EC merger law that took effect in 1990, the commission has four months to approve the deal, veto it or approve it with modifications. The in-depth inquiry will include interviews with consumers, distributors and retailers.

The investigation follows an initial one-month study of Nestlé's takeover bid, which found "serious doubts as to its compatibility with the Common Market," the commission said.

In a series of decisions, the commission has emphasized that EC antitrust law can be breached through market dominance in just one country, or even a clearly defined geographical area within a country. The EC Mergers Task Force has sought to restructure deals in order to correct competition problems, rather than to veto them outright.

The only transaction to be wholly blocked was the proposed takeover of the De Havilland aircraft manufacturer by Aerospaciale SA of France and Alenia SpA of Italy.

"You've got a range of fit-it-first remedies," said Barry Hawk, a competition lawyer in the Brussels office of the Skadden, Arps law firm. "One common remedy is to require some sort of spinoff or divestiture to a third party, usually part of the acquired company's assets."

Besides its world-famous came-sake brand, Perrier's mineral waters in France include the Vichy and Contrexeville brands. Nestlé has the Vitel brand in France. As part of the merger deal, Nestlé agreed to sell Volvic, a Perrier brand marketed in France, to the French food company BSN for about \$1 billion.

A spokesman at Nestlé headquarters in Vevey, Switzerland, said Wednesday that the company "remains optimistic that the deal will go through as planned."

"If there were serious obstacles, we are flexible people," he said. The commission said the unique circumstances of the bottled-water market made the combined Nestlé-Perrier market share in France very troubling.

"We're dealing with something that comes from springs in the ground, so it's a product with finite resources," said one official. "It's also a market where you need big brands and heavy resources to promote those brands, which is just what Perrier has done."

Suez Head Sees Links Nestlé and BSN might become shareholders in Compagnie Financière de Suez as a result of the pact to settle the Perrier battle, Suez's managing director, Patrick Soufflot, told Agence France-Presse.

Commenting on the Perrier struggle, in which Suez supported Nestlé, he noted that the biggest shareholder in Perrier, the Exor group, held 2.3 percent of Suez.

"Given the links that were established between Suez, Crédit Agricole, Nestlé and BSN during the Perrier affair, it is clear that our partners will be there to give Suez a hand financially in the future," Mr. Soufflot said.

Western Banks Seek New Strategy on Ex-Soviets

By Richard E. Smith International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Western banks will offer to reschedule principal payments for another quarter on debt of the former Soviet republics when they meet Russian and Ukrainian officials in Frankfurt on Thursday, bankers said Wednesday.

But they will primarily be trying to begin the search for longer-term solutions as the area's worsening debt and economic problems steadily assume a new dimension, according to a leading official on the Western bankers' committee.

The committee, made up of 12 banks that represent some 600 other Western banks, has held three sessions since early December with officials of the former Soviet Bank of Foreign Economic Affairs.

Those sessions tended to focus on short-term solutions in the hope that the economic crisis in the former Soviet Union would ease, or at least become better understood.

Neither has happened, however, and the bankers now have resigned themselves to a longer-term program requiring a more broad-ranging approach.

"We have come to the point where we must ask how we will go on," said one official, who requested anonymity.

He said bankers would wait for the outcome of talks scheduled next week between the former Soviet republics and the Paris Club, the group of 17 Western creditor nations that deal with debt owed to governments. These will be followed in April with talks on conditions for entry by the republics into the International Monetary Fund.

The banker said he hoped that there then could be broader cooperation among all involved parties to search for new approaches.

"Everyone sees that it is going to be a long-term process," he said, "and no one can expect miracles."

The Western official stressed that all indications so far pointed to good faith on the part of trade bank officials, but he noted that funds were tight and that there were immense areas of uncertainty.

The bankers' committee, led by Deutsche Bank and Credit Lyonnais, will be asking how new foreign-exchange controls are functioning, how the budget is operating and what cash flow is being generated.

Western banks say former Soviet debtors are now paying only about 30 percent of interest coming due, down from about 50 percent six weeks ago. The debtors are technically required to keep interest payments up to date.

The overall debt burden totals \$65 billion to \$70 billion, with the majority owed to or guaranteed by governments and roughly one-fourth owed to banks.

Officials at the foreign economic affairs bank have given assurances

that payments on \$1.7 billion in bonds will be kept up to date. This is especially important because any lapses could lead to embarrassing lawsuits by individual bondholders.

In the meantime, Western bankers will try to assess what resources are available.

"The question is what they can pay without hurting growth prospects," said the Western official, adding that Western banks would be ill-advised to demand too much too soon.

On the other hand, many bankers fear that considerable foreign exchange is now passing through private hands rather than through the traditional channel of the trade bank. Some bankers have questioned how space flights can still be launched when interest payments cannot be made.

As a result, some bankers indicate that they want to keep close watch on developments quarter by quarter rather than immediately grant longer-term debt moratoriums. This allows them to keep communication channels open as well as retain a certain degree of pressure on the trade bank.

Many Western bankers have voiced relief that the economic affairs bank is still functioning at all as an institution that can speak on behalf of the various and frequently feuding republics in debt matters.

Bankers were especially encouraged when Ukraine, the second economic power in the region after Russia, agreed late last week to give up its go-it-alone approach on debt and to join eight other republics in accepting joint responsibility through community organs such as a bond finance fund.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Cross Rates, Currency, and various exchange rates for March 25.

Other Dollar Values

Table showing other dollar values for various currencies like Argentine peso, Australian dollar, etc.

Forward Rates

Table showing forward rates for various currencies and terms.

INTEREST RATES

Table showing Eurocurrency Deposits interest rates for various terms.

Table showing Key Money Rates for various instruments.

Table showing Asian Dollar Deposits interest rates.

Table showing U.S. Money Market Funds.

Table showing GOLD prices.

Table showing various market rates and indices.

As the Profit Machine Slows Down, Japan Rethinks the Product Cycle

By Steven Brill International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Since 1979, when Sony Corp. invented the Walkman, the company has developed 227 different models, or about one every three weeks.

During the same period, Toyota Motor Corp. introduced 72 distinct vehicles, an average of one every 10 weeks.

The knack of Japanese companies to expand market share by unleashing salvos of swiftly developed products, all packed with the latest bells and whistles, has been a hallmark of the country's industrial excellence, and one that foreign rivals have sought most desperately to copy.

Now, however, with economic weakness at home pruning profits and the prospect of continued growth in overseas markets built up against political limits, corporate Japan is beginning to slow down.

"We have decided not to go ahead with what seem to be minor model changes," the Sony president, Norio Ohga, said recently.

The slowdown represents a taming of the Japanese economic juggernaut that could provide a short-term respite for Western competitors. But analysts say that over the long haul, the moves to longer and leaner product lines will allow Japanese companies to deploy their resources more efficiently, making them tougher competitors in the end.

"It will make companies more profitable and free up resources

for research," said Steve Usher, an analyst at Kleinwort Benson Securities. Automakers, for example, would use the savings to develop more environmentally benign cars that can use alternative fuels and be more easily recycled, he added.

With Trade Ministry encouragement, Japanese automakers are talking about extending the time between model changes from four years to five, compared with six for the Big Three in the United States and eight for European makers.

None has yet been willing to trumpet a firm decision for fear of tipping off its competitors and possibly annoying consumers. But longer cycles are likely to become apparent gradually as new models come up for redesign.

The earmakers have been clearer, however, in stating their intention to reduce the number of variations offered on individual models. Toyota, for example, is cutting back the number of variations on its new Corona model in Japan from 11 to 6.

Extending product cycles can have a big impact on earnings. In the automobile industry, for example, the first year of a four-year cycle is barely profitable; companies must write off huge investments in development and retooling that account for about one-third of unit costs.

Second-year profits are slightly better, but still limited by amortization expenses. The third year is the big payoff, but profits decline again in the fourth year as sales volumes slump.

"If you extend the cycle by one

See JAPAN, Page 13

In: Time Out: Terminals.



Faster and closer to your destination and back. As from today you can plan and finalize your own business trip yourself.

Jet Aviation Business Travel Guide gives you the flight times from important European Centres to 760 destinations in 49 countries in Europe, North Africa and the Middle East.

Form for Jet Aviation Business Travel Guide, including contact information and a request for a copy.

Advertisement for CORUM watches, featuring a large image of a watch and text describing the brand and its products.

Program Selling Nudges Dow Lower

NEW YORK — Share prices ended lower Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange after sell programs swept through the market prior to the close.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had fallen 11.18 points Tuesday, declined 1.57 to 3,259.39.

Declining issues outnumbered advancers by a 9-to-8 margin. Volume was an active 192 million shares, unchanged from Tuesday, but traders attributed much of the volume to program trading.

Among the broader market gauges, the Standard & Poor's 500 index slipped 1.36 to 407.52, and the NYSE composite index fell 0.49 to 225.40.

"It was like pulling the rug out from under the market," said Joseph Barbell, director of investment strategy at Fehnestock & Co. in Great Neck, N.Y.

"Markets are still nervous," he said. "People are not certain about the direction of the economy. What

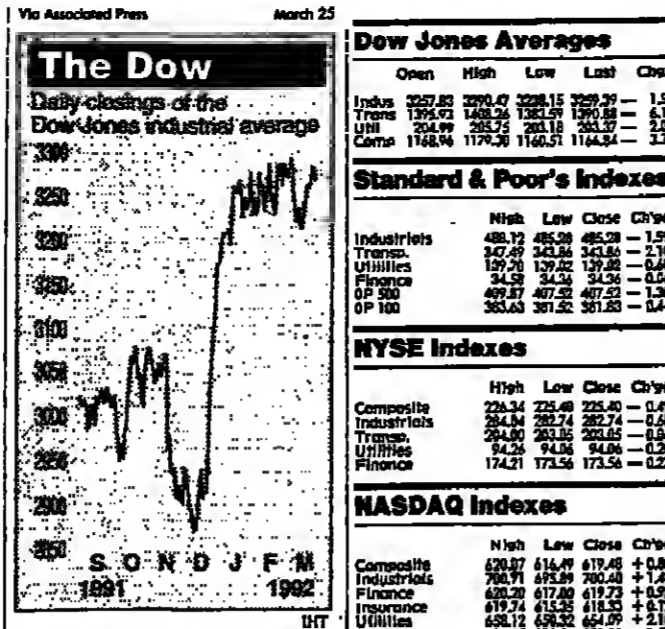


Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Most Actives.

Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Diary.

Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. for Amex Diary.

Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. for NASDAQ Diary.

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Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Diary.

Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg. for Dow Jones Averages.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for Standard & Poor's Indexes.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for NYSE Indexes.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for NASDAQ Indexes.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for AMEX Stock Index.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for Dow Jones Bond Averages.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for Market Sales.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for NYSE Odd-Lot Trading.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for S&P 100 Index Options.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for 3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE).

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for 3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIFFE).

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Procter & Gamble Selling Pulp Units CINCINNATI (Combined Dispatches) — Procter & Gamble Co. said Wednesday that it intended to sell its pulp business, including a cotton linters pulp plant in Memphis and wood-pulp plants in Oglethorpe, Georgia; Perry, Florida, and Grande Prairie, Alberta.

Kodak Joins 4 Japan Firms on Camera ROCHESTER, N.Y. (AP) — Eastman Kodak Co. said Wednesday that it was working with four Japanese manufacturers — Canon Inc., Fuji Photo Film Co., Minolta Camera Co. and Nikon Corp. — to develop a new film and camera system.

Ford Predicts an Earnings Rebound DETROIT (Reuters) — Ford Motor Co. predicted Wednesday that its 1992 earnings would be substantially better than in 1991, when it posted a record loss of \$2.3 billion.

U.S. and EC Spar Over Services Rules GENEVA (Reuters) — The United States defended a proposal Wednesday to exclude its services such as banking and telecommunications from free trade rules, challenging critics to open their own markets to foreign competition.

Honda Recalls 400,000 U.S. Accords DETROIT (AP) — American Honda Motor Co. said Wednesday that it was recalling about 400,000 1982-85 Accords because of possible fuel leaks.

Zale Gets \$470 Million in Financing DALLAS (AP) — A U.S. bankruptcy judge approved Wednesday \$470 million in interim financing for Zale Corp., America's largest jewelry retailer.

Dollar Loses Ground After Poor U.S. Data

NEW YORK — The dollar finished lower on Wednesday after a sluggish session during which it was weakened by poor U.S. economic data.

The dollar ended the day at 1.5015 Swiss francs, compared with 1.5135, and at 5.6020 French francs, compared with 5.6435.

Earlier, in London, the disappointing report on the U.S. durable goods drove the dollar lower, as dealers remained uncertain about the strength of the upturn in the United States.

In late trading, the dollar stood at 1.6530 DM, down from 1.6660 on Tuesday, and at 133.60 yen, down from 133.75.

Traders said the dollar had been hit by aggressive selling from a Southeast Asian central-bank speculator, which was dumping dollar/mark but buying mark/yen and dollar/yen.

The dollar then found good support for most of the day, underpinned against the yen thanks to speculative buying and expectations of an imminent cut in the Bank of Japan's discount rate, only to slide again when the durable-goods data were released.

The pound rose to \$1.7295 from \$1.7185. The dollar dropped to 1.5030 Swiss francs, from 1.5145, and to 5.6125 French francs, from 5.6550.

Swedish Bank Loss Grows

STOCKHOLM — Sparbanken Forsta AB reported Wednesday a loss on credits of 5.7 billion kronor (\$945 million) for 1991, well above earlier forecasts, raising new worries about the stability of Sweden's financial system.

In October, the government guaranteed a loss of 3.8 billion kronor as a part of a restructuring plan for the savings bank after it forecast losses of 4.5 billion kronor for the year — about 8 percent of outstanding loans. The actual loss equaled about 11 percent of loans.

On Wednesday, the assistant finance minister, Bo Lundgren, said further steps to strengthen the bank and to safeguard the country's financial system would be needed, but gave no details.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table of world stock markets including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Madrid, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm, Toronto, Zurich, and others.

U.S. FUTURES

Table of U.S. futures markets including Grains, Metals, Lumber, Livestock, and Financial.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Table of U.S. market close including Stock Indexes, Commodity Indexes, and Market Guide.

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# NYSE

Wednesday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

IBM	121 1/4	IBM	121 1/4
Microsoft	56 1/4	Microsoft	56 1/4
Apple	44 1/4	Apple	44 1/4
Oracle	57 1/4	Oracle	57 1/4
Novell	48 1/4	Novell	48 1/4
Lotus	44 1/4	Lotus	44 1/4
Intuit	44 1/4	Intuit	44 1/4
Visa	44 1/4	Visa	44 1/4
MasterCard	44 1/4	MasterCard	44 1/4
AmEx	44 1/4	AmEx	44 1/4
Discover	44 1/4	Discover	44 1/4
Bank of America	44 1/4	Bank of America	44 1/4
Wells Fargo	44 1/4	Wells Fargo	44 1/4
Citigroup	44 1/4	Citigroup	44 1/4
JPMorgan	44 1/4	JPMorgan	44 1/4
Goldman Sachs	44 1/4	Goldman Sachs	44 1/4
Morgan Stanley	44 1/4	Morgan Stanley	44 1/4
Deutsche Bank	44 1/4	Deutsche Bank	44 1/4
Commerzbank	44 1/4	Commerzbank	44 1/4
Paribas	44 1/4	Paribas	44 1/4
BNP	44 1/4	BNP	44 1/4
Societe Generale	44 1/4	Societe Generale	44 1/4
Crédit Lyonnais	44 1/4	Crédit Lyonnais	44 1/4
Crédit Agricole	44 1/4	Crédit Agricole	44 1/4
Crédit Commercial de France	44 1/4	Crédit Commercial de France	44 1/4
Crédit Industriel de France	44 1/4	Crédit Industriel de France	44 1/4
Crédit de France	44 1/4	Crédit de France	44 1/4
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Crédit de la Nouvelle-Calédonie	44 1/4	Crédit de la Nouvelle-Calédonie	44 1/4

**ACROSS**

1 Jazzman  
2 Brubeck  
3 Part of a Racina work  
4 Muslim group  
5 Algerian port  
6 Trumpet musing device  
7 Joint  
8 Place for a haro  
9 Apple spray  
10 Old car  
11 Nickname for 39  
12 Across, with "The"

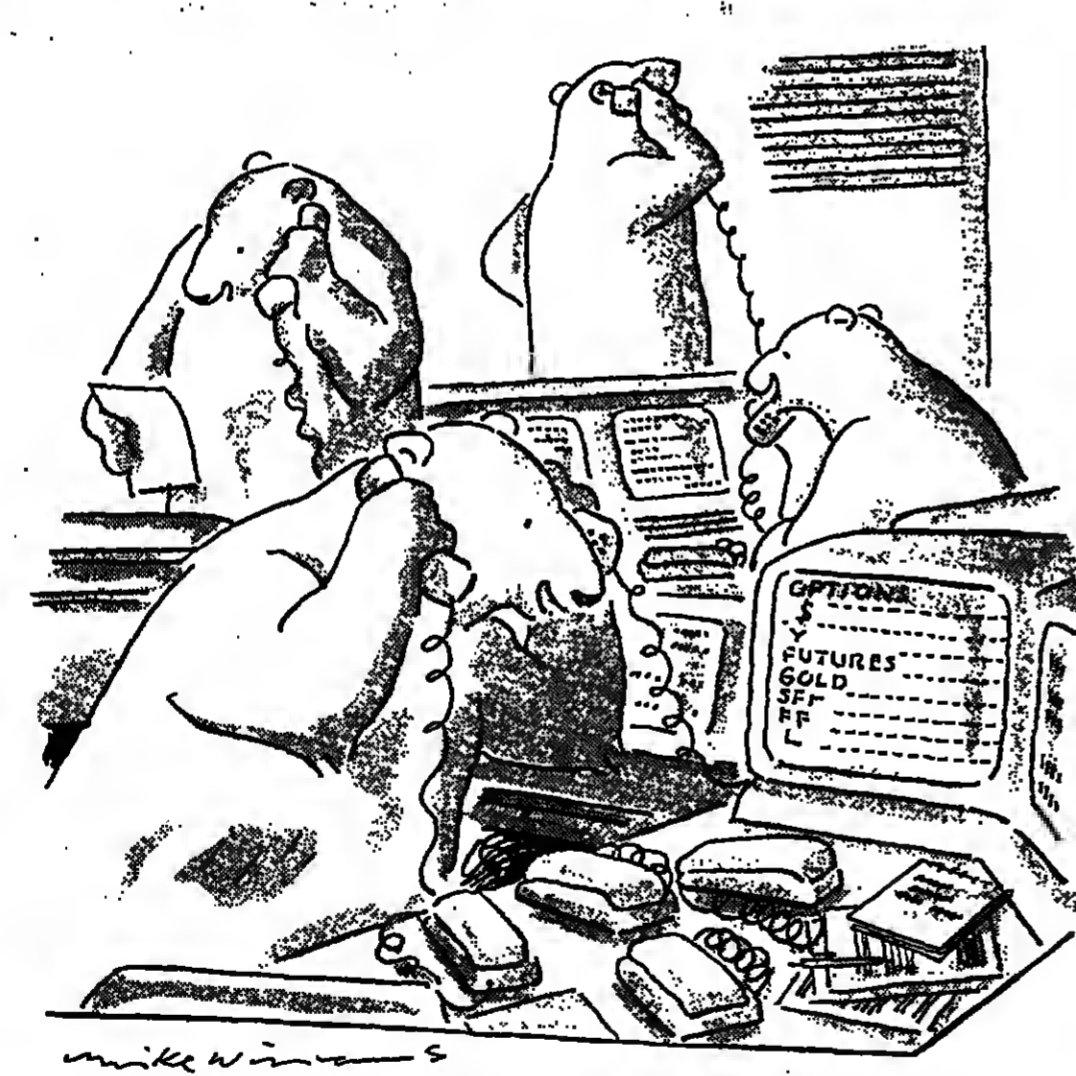
**DOWN**

13 "Baby," 1965 song  
14 Prodigal on  
15 Part of R.I.P.  
16 "is more"; Browning  
17 "Hamlet" court  
18 Wall bracket  
19 First follower  
20 Pay attachman  
21 Work by 39  
22 Across  
23 Mideast desert region  
24 Khachaturian  
25 Skip  
26 Pop song of 1935  
27 Persian fairy  
28 Actress Olin  
29 Land maps  
30 Nobelist Wiesel  
31 "go bragh"

**Solution to Puzzle of March 25**

ETHAN	FROG	OBER
AROSE	LOGD	TETH
VALPARAISO	ATTU	
EMIA	OWL	OURHAM
SPARTA	STPAUL	
TORN	OAR	EMP
HUMAN	ABLY	PHIL
ENEMY	POE	GRETA
RALE	CLAO	REMEX
ALB	TOE	OMIT
OTIOSE	OESSA	
PLURAL	LAR	NOLL
LIRE	ALEXANDRIA	
ANNA	NONE	BEGET
NEED	TOAD	ADORE

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# SPORTS

## Nintendo Appears To Gain in Bid for Seattle Mariners

By Claire Smith  
New York Times Service

PORT ST. LUCIE, Fla. — A top official of major league baseball has said that there appeared to be "some progress" in the efforts by a Japanese-led group to buy the Seattle Mariners, but denied a report that the baseball commissioner was openly supporting the bid.

Steve Greenberg, the deputy commissioner, said Tuesday that the progress seemed to stem from the willingness of Nintendo of Kyoto to reconfigure its proposal. Though Greenberg did not attend the most recent meeting with the Japanese investors, he said there were some changes made in the Nintendo offer.

"The sense I got is that there was some progress made," Greenberg said by phone from New York. He would not say how the deal might be altered.

Commissioner Fay Vincent also referred to such progress last Thursday, the day after baseball officials met for a second time with the prospective buyers.

Although Vincent did not attend the meeting, which was held in Dallas, he said that reports he received indicated that it was a constructive meeting. But asked if he were now going to take a position, Vincent said the matter was in the hands of the ownership committee.

On Tuesday, Greenberg rejected a report in The Seattle Post-Intelligencer that the deal is all but done. The report said that Vincent and Fred Kuhlmann, the chairman of the ownership committee, had joined ranks with the Japanese investors who had offered to pay \$125 million for the struggling club.

"No, no, no," Greenberg said when asked if the interpretation of Vincent and Kuhlmann roles was correct.

"Baseball was not at that meeting for that purpose," he said.

**Reds Lose Ace Relief**  
From the spring training camps, the wire services reported:

Rob Dibble, the star relief pitcher for the Cincinnati Reds, will miss the rest of spring training with tendinitis in his right shoulder, and it is uncertain when he will be able to pitch again.

A magnetic resonance imaging examination Tuesday found no serious injury to Dibble's shoulder, which has given him problems this spring.

The team's consulting physician, Richard Jolson recommended a 10-day program of weight lifting to strengthen the shoulder and arm, followed by a throwing program.

Tom Lasorda, 64, was given another one-year contract extension, his 15th, to continue managing the Los Angeles Dodgers at least through 1993; it ended speculation that this would be Lasorda's final year as manager of the team.

Bill White, the National League president, said he would not seek a new term when his ends March 31.

White, the highest-ranking black in baseball, did not give a reason for his decision, although he has never felt entirely at ease in the job he took in 1989 after the Bart Giamatti resigned to become commissioner.

White, 58, a former first baseman, played 13 years in the majors, mostly with St. Louis and Philadelphia.



First, Dan Gladden took out shortstop David Howard but could not stop a double play. Then Gladden and Scott Livingstone led off the Detroit ninth with consecutive home runs but Kansas City won, 4-3.

## Auctioning Racing History: Lock, Barrel — but no Stock

By Joseph Durso  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — George Steinbrenner, the exiled owner of the New York Yankees, expressed interest. Jack Kent Cooke, the resident owner of the Washington Redskins, expressed interest.

Rock stars, oil tycoons and Japanese investors expressed interest.

Britain's royal family made inquiries. Arabian royalty, too. The Sultan of Brunei not only made inquiries but toured the property to see for himself.

More than 1,600 other people telephoned for information. And when the first 1,000 catalogs went on sale at \$15.90, listing the items to be auctioned, they were snapped up in an hour and a half.

It is not every day that a piece of history is sold at auction. And the gavel on this piece of history will fall Thursday in a huge tent being raised on a bluegrass field near the training barn of Calumet Farm in Lexington, Kentucky.

It is the very heart of the Kentucky horse country—the home of horses who won 2,500 races and 500 stakes races and who eight times won the Kentucky Derby, the home of 16 thoroughbred champions, where Citation was born and Alydar died, the showplace of racing with its white barns and devil's red trim.

**Calumet Farm: acres of memories and legends — for 60 years the most celebrated farm in America.**

day or so, hundreds of items of "personal property" will be auctioned.

They will include stable equipment, farm tractors and even some racing trophies not already vaulted away by the family of Warren Wright Sr., the Calumet basking heir who established the farm as a thoroughbred center 62 years ago.

They will finally include horse portraits, rugs, capboards and other furniture from the family residence that fell silent last autumn, when Wright's daughter-in-law, Bertha Wright, was forced to leave to make way for the auction sale.

Horses? None are left. They were sold in recent months in a wave of litigation.

"We had over 1,600 people telephone for information," Bone said. "Every day, I'm talking to people who are rich and famous, people you don't associate with racing. The first thousand catalogs went in an hour and a half, and all 5,000 were gone in five days. And it's 90-some pages long."

Nobody knows how many investors will present \$500,000 cashier's checks before the auction begins, nor how much they will be prepared to offer.

Some prospective bidders have asked whether \$15 million was the right neighborhood. Judge Lee has decreed that the highest bid wins Calumet and its legends, regardless.

## Tyson Faces Prison (and 6 Civil Suits)

By Bill Brubaker  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Mike Tyson's legal troubles will not end Thursday in Indianapolis after the former heavyweight boxing champion is sentenced for the rape of Desiree Washington, a former Miss Black America contestant.

In courthouses from New York to Los Angeles, Tyson faces six civil lawsuits, ranging from paternity and paternity to an alleged failure to make payments on a \$150,000 bracelet, with three brought by women who allege sexual abuse.

"The rape trial helped our case a whole lot; it showed Tyson's behavior with women," said Blair Wasserman, a lawyer for the 1990-91 Miss Black America, Rosie Jones, who charges in a \$100 million suit that Tyson fondled her at the Indiana Black Expo last summer.

During the rape trial, Tyson was portrayed by his lawyer, Vincent Fuller, as a loud, sexually aggressive womanizer. Tyson described the language he used with Washington as "crass" and sexually explicit. Fuller argued that Washington should have known what she was getting into when she went into Tyson's hotel room July 19.

That defense did not sway the jury in Indianapolis, but in the coming months it may help Tyson's civil-court accusers, lawyers said.

"Tyson's testimony certainly helped Rosie's position," Wasserman said. "Tyson admitted that he's a wild kind of guy."

"How can the rape conviction not help our case?" said Mary Frances Marino, a lawyer for the model and actress Robin Young, who alleges that Tyson grabbed her in a sexually suggestive manner in 1990. "Here we have Tyson's testimony and, I mean, he basically got up and said: 'This is what I do.'"

At the hearing on Thursday, Judge Patricia J. Gifford of Marion County Superior Court can impose a sentence ranging from zero to 20 years in prison, the county prosecutor's office has said it will recommend from 6 to 10 years. With good behavior, Tyson could be released after serving half his sentence.

Tyson's legal team has said it will appeal the conviction.

## Steinbrenner's Letter Baffles Club Owners

New York Times Service

SCOTTSDALE, Arizona — Sounding a desperate note in his attempt to return to an active role with the New York Yankees, George Steinbrenner has written directly to his fellow major league club owners about his plight, but he has left them confused.

The letter, sent Feb. 28, the week before the owners held their quarterly meeting in Chicago, appeared to plead for their help but ultimately seemed to suggest that Steinbrenner planned to sue Commissioner Fay Vincent to break the agreement that ousted him from his position.

The letter, according to owners contacted Tuesday, did not rouse the owners to Steinbrenner's side or even prompt discussion of his status.

"I still don't know what he was trying to say," Bill Giles of the Philadelphia Phillies said by telephone from Clearwater, Florida. "It wasn't clear to me what his motives or his goal were."

Steinbrenner has tried since December to meet with Vincent about his possible reinstatement.

By going directly to the other owners, Steinbrenner most likely diminished his chances of returning as managing partner of the Yankees. He may have violated the July 30, 1990, agreement with Vincent that in effect banned his active involvement with the Yankees.

The three-paragraph letter begins with Steinbrenner saying "I have tried my level best to bring about a desirable conclusion" to his dispute with Vincent.

He continued: "It has been repugnant and distressing to think that what has happened to me could actually happen in this nation of ours without regard to the laws of the land and the justice system."

Saying that Vincent had turned down "a final plea" for a meeting, Steinbrenner added: "I find myself left with no alternative but to protect my family, myself and the Partnership of which I was chosen General Partner. I hope you will understand that I tried."

### BOOKS

#### ALIEN INK: The FBI's War on Freedom of Expression

By Natalie Robins. Illustrated. 495 pages. \$27.50. William Morrow & Co. Inc., 105 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Frank J. Donner

**DURING** the last decade a steady stream of books and articles has poured forth dealing with abuses by the FBI and with the beleaguered performance of its former director, J. Edgar Hoover, over a half-century.

"Now comes Natalie Robins' 'Alien Ink,' a book with a special focus, a vertical slice of the FBI's operational agendas against writers and what they produced, documented by profiles of prominent American writers.

The book's superb documentation draws on secret files, obtained by the author on hundreds of subjects, beginning with the early pre-Hoover roster of writers like Max Eastman, Walter Lippmann, Archibald MacLeish, Jack London, Lincoln Steffens and Carl Sandburg.

These and other contemporary file subjects were, for the most part, victims of a climate of hostility, fear and suspicion generated by the Russian Revolution and World War I. They were mere dabblers, however, compared to the flood of investigations and resultant files that emerged in the half-century hunt for dis-

### BRIDGE

#### By Alan Truscott

**ON** the diagrammed deal, North's use of Stayman followed by three no-trump implied ownership of a four-card spade suit. West therefore lead a club and struck a pair.

At double dummy West would lead the club king, preserving the queen as an eventual entry to the East hand. After the lead of the seven to the jack and queen a battle of wits ensued and South prevailed.

South held up his club ace for a round and then led the diamond king. East held up his ace for two rounds, and West made a good effort by discarding the club ten. If South had played a third diamond, West would have disposed of the club king and East would have taken three club tricks to beat the game.

Unfortunately for the defense, South shifted gears. He cashed his ace-king of spades and played a third round of the suit. If he had needed an extra spade trick he could have finessed the eight, a play that was very likely to succeed. But he did not need to run the risk of losing to East, which would permit that player to cash the diamond ace and then his clubs. Instead he took the spade queen and followed with a heart finesse. West produced the heart queen and cashed a winner in each club suit, but South collected three heart tricks at the finish to make his contract.

### PEANUTS

SORRY TO WAKE YOU UP, BIG BROTHER. BUT I'VE BEEN THINKING...

I HAVE BEGUN TO DOUBT THE EXISTENCE OF THE TOOTH FAIRY..

IS IT WRONG TO LIE AWAKE AT NIGHT THINKING ABOUT SUCH THINGS?

ONLY IF YOU EXPECT AN ANSWER..

I'LL GO ASK YOUR DAD..

### BEEBLE BAILEY

DID YOU TELL GENERAL HALFRACK I WANTED TO SEE HIM ?

YES.

YOU CAN'T SEE HIM PERSONALLY TODAY, BUT PLEASE ACCEPT THIS BX10 PHOTO WITH HIS COMPLIMENTS

### CALVIN AND HOBBES

DO YOU EVEN READ THE HISTORY CHAPTER I ASSIGNED?

I TRIED TO, MISS WOODWARD, BUT THE BOOK PUBLISHER DIDN'T USE THE PROPER PRINT FINISHING..

NEEDLESS TO SAY, WHEN I PICKED UP THE BOOK, ALL THE LETTERS RAN OFF THE PAGES AND FELL ON THE FLOOR IN A HEAP OF GARBAGE!

I THINK MY EXCUSES NEED TO BE LESS EXTENSIVE.

### WIZARD of ID

WHO ARE ALL THOSE GUYS AT THE UNEMPLOYMENT OFFICE ?

STAND-UP COMICS.

THEY HAVEN'T BEEN ABLE TO FIND WORK SINCE YOU OPENED THE CITY COUNCIL MEETINGS TO THE PUBLIC.

### REX MORGAN

THIS IS THE STUFF THAT MAKES YOU CRAZY, MISS CLARIDGE. YOU'VE BEEN COMPLETELY ZONKED!

I'M A HERO!

WHO DO WE TELL?

### GARFIELD

WHAT HAPPENED HERE, GARFIELD?

YOU WOULDN'T UNDERSTAND.

YOU'VE DESTROYED THE HOUSE!

YOU FIGURED IT OUT!

### DOONESBURY

NEW! NEW! THIS IS BLONDIE'S SEARCH THIS MORNING?

NO, HOW DOES SHE KNOW?

THE USUAL. ALL THINGS TO ALL MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. REGARDLESS OF RACE, FAITH OR SEXUAL ORIENTATION. I'M THINKING OF GIVING A TIGER SKIN ON HIM TONIGHT!

I MEAN, I DON'T CARE HOW GOOD HIS ORGANIZATION IS, OR HOW WELL HE SPEAKS, OR HOW MUCH HE IMPRESSES PEOPLE. OR... OR... OR...

OH, HOW DOES SHE KNOW? REALLY? REALLY? REALLY?

WELL, IF SHE SHOULD JUST... JUST... JUST...

### BENNIS THE MENACE

MRS. WILSON SENT YOU SOME COOKIES. HERE'S MOST OF 'EM.

### JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumble, one letter to each square to form four ordinary words.

TOISH

NYWEL

RESAIT

SORRAY

Answer here: "O O O O O O O O"

### BLONDIE

NOSE NO TRAINS. I'VE ALL FILLED UP.

HOW ABOUT SOME BROCCOLI?

HOPE TOO FULL.

THE LAST STUFFED PORK CHOP WILL GO TO THE FREEZER.

A VACANCY JUST OPENED UP.

### FEEL

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By Joe Lapointe  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Negotiations for a new collective bargaining agreement for the National Hockey League players and owners resumed Wednesday.

The players' union and owners met in Toronto for the first time since the strike that ended the 1991-92 season. The players' union says it has agreed to a three-year contract. The owners say they are still negotiating.

The players' union says it has agreed to a three-year contract. The owners say they are still negotiating.

Other members of negotiating committees from both sides expected to join the discussion.

FEEL

FEEL

FEEL



# ART BUCHWALD Dial HOLD, Divide by 2

WASHINGTON — One of the reasons why the American economy is doing so well is that we now have new telephone systems.

In the old days most of the companies in the United States had telephone operators. You'd call the number and the operator would put you through to the person you wanted to speak to. It was antiquated and wasteful and required a human voice.

The new 21st-century telephone technology. Communications systems people convinced cost-conscious executives, making \$500,000 a year. Buchwald that they could save \$300 a week for each telephone operator they threw out the window.

It was a great opportunity for U.S. corporations to install high-tech machines that would help sales and create goodwill.

Karl Jacobson, the president of Tippy Gift Company, was visited by Leonard Glassman, a salesman with Mouthpiece Phone.

Glassman said, "If you install our system, you will never have to hire a warm body again."

Jacobson asked, "How does it work?" Glassman explained, "When a customer calls in to order gifts, the recorded voice says, 'This is Tippy Gifts. All our lines are busy.'

## The 'Last Judgment' Will Keep Loincloths

VATICAN CITY — Restorers cleaning Michelangelo's "Last Judgment" will leave loincloths painted onto some of the masterpiece's nudes, deemed offensive in the 16th century, a Vatican official said.

"These loincloths are facts of history," said Fabrizio Mancinelli, who is directing the work on Michelangelo's Sistine Chapel frescoes. "Part of restoration is also to save the history of a work of art."

but as soon as a machine is available it will take your call. If you want glassware, dial 4332. If you want leather goods, press 74678953. If you wish to place an order for funny aprons, wait for a dial tone and hold all five fingers on the number 4. If you have any other questions, please wait until you hear the beep after Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries."

Jacobson said, "Can I ask why this is such a good system compared to the one I have now?"

"Because our machine never makes a mistake. When someone calls, they get whoever they want whenever they want them. Here is an added feature. Suppose your Whooper custom salesman are out to lunch. Each one has an answering machine on the desk, and after the customer listens to Beethoven's 'Unfinished Symphony,' he can leave a message, providing, of course, he knows that person's extension number."

Jacobson wanted to know, "How does my customer find that out?"

"It's very simple. You dial the last four letters of the person's name and then divide by 2."

"Are a lot of people buying these machines?"

"Everybody. We've installed them in newspaper offices. Let's say you saw a shooting and want to report it to the newspaper. You call the main number and they tell you how to dial the classified department, the subscription people and editorial. But you can't get through to the editorial department because it closed to the public after 5 o'clock."

"How much does one of these machines cost?"

"Six hundred thousand dollars, and it doesn't cost you anything in health insurance."

Jacobson said, "It's very tempting. Do you think that it will really help my business?"

"You can't miss. I installed one in a congressman's office the other day and the phone has been ringing off the hook."

"Can I get back to you?"

"Yes, but when you ring me don't press 4557. I'm now on 9865 except in the morning when I'm usually on HOLD."

# Meeting of Minds: New Einstein Letters

By John Noble Wilford  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Asked how he would have felt had there been no experimental confirmation of his general theory of relativity, Albert Einstein is supposed to have remarked, "Then I would have felt sorry for the dear Lord — the theory is correct."

Yet Einstein, knowing that the theory and his reputation could stand or fall on the results of certain rigorous tests, was keenly interested in the work of one young ally, Erwin Freundlich.

Years before the theory was perfected and published in 1916, Einstein was advising and encouraging Freundlich, an astronomer at the Royal Observatory in Berlin, to conduct astronomical observations that could prove or disprove his revolutionary concept of space, time and gravitation. The nature and importance of their collaboration, especially in the period of Einstein's greatest creativity, comes into sharper focus in 25 previously unpublished letters and postcards from Einstein to Freundlich that have just been given to the Pierpont Morgan Library in New York.

The correspondence had been in private hands and generally inaccessible to the public or most scholars. The letters document the development of crucial aspects of Einstein's general theory of relativity, including all three predictions that were eventually verified by experiments or observations.

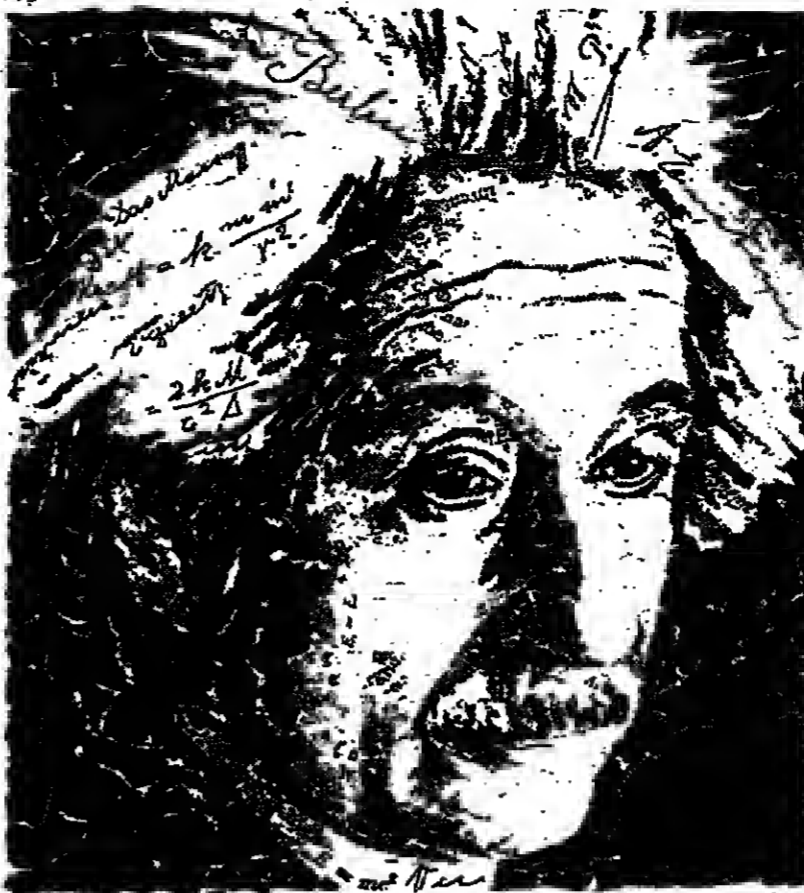
One letter includes what may be the first illustration of the curvature of light, an astrophysical phenomenon predicted by the theory.

The general theory of relativity explains the force of gravity in terms of the curvature that space undergoes in the vicinity of massive objects.

Einstein predicted that light passing through such a curved space would itself follow a curved path, and this prediction was confirmed by observation of the deviation of light from a star as the light passed close to the sun on its way to the Earth.

Another prediction based on Einstein's theory was that light passing a massive object would undergo a reddening, and the theory also predicted that a clock near a very massive object would run slower than one distant from such an object. All these predictions have been confirmed.

Robert E. Parks, curator of autograph manuscripts at the library, said this was one of the most important collections of Einstein letters from the crucial years of 1911 to 1921, when Einstein was formulating the general theory of relativity and waiting for experimental confirmation.



Albert Einstein: "Sorry for the dear Lord."

They reveal in more detail than before Freundlich's role as a disciple, as perhaps the first scientist to become thoroughly acquainted with the fundamental principles of Einstein's theory, and as the first person to try to provide experimental proof of the predicted consequences of the general theory.

In one test, Freundlich was successful. In the other, more critical test, the bending of starlight as it passes through the gravitational field of a massive object like the sun, he probably would have been successful if World War I had not intervened.

Freundlich's experimental ideas, which are discussed in this correspondence, eventually prevailed, though others got most of the credit.

Martin J. Klein, a professor of science history at Yale University who is senior editor in charge of publishing the complete Einstein papers, said the collection at the Morgan was quite important in under-

standing the development of Einstein's ideas.

He described Freundlich as a moderate-ly important figure in Einstein's career, someone who "certainly was supportive, especially in the early years."

Scholars say there are as many as 50,000 documents in the Einstein archive. Publication of the papers, a project centered at Boston University, could run to as many as 30 volumes.

Only two volumes have been printed; a third is at the press, and volumes four and five should go to press later this year, Klein said.

Einstein biographers, though aware of Freundlich's role as a disciple and experimentalist, have made little or no use of this correspondence.

But Ronald W. Clark, author of "Einstein: The Life and Times," cited the letters as an essential primary source of Ein-

stein's early work and repeated one quotation from a letter Einstein wrote to Freundlich in September 1911.

At the time, Freundlich was frustrated in his attempts to measure the deflection of light caused by the planet Jupiter. Einstein's response is condescending and philosophical. "If only we had a considerably larger planet than Jupiter!" Einstein wrote in a letter from Prague. "But nature has not made it a priority to make it easy for us to discover its laws."

The letters and postcards acquired by the Morgan represent all but a few that Einstein is believed to have written to Freundlich. They had been acquired from Freundlich's widow by Horace Wood Brock, an economist and rare-document collector in Menlo Park, California.

Brock donated the correspondence to the Morgan Library, adding to its growing collection of papers of famous scientists.

Most of the Einstein letters are handwritten, with the "very neat, regular penmanship of a German schoolboy," as Parks observed. In the tradition of those more formal times, most of the letters begin, "Liebe Freundlich, or Dear Freundlich, and are signed simply, Einstein or A. Einstein.

Freundlich was born in Biebrich, Germany, in 1885 of a German father and Scottish mother. After earning a doctorate at Göttingen University, he went to work at the Berlin observatory, where he was introduced to Einstein, who at the time was having trouble finding astronomers to search for experimental proofs to his still unpublished general theory.

Thus began a close working relationship and the businesslike correspondence from 1911 to 1931. World War I broke out in August while Freundlich was in Russia on the way to the Crimea. He was briefly interned by the Russians when they declared war on Germany.

In 1918, Freundlich became Einstein's full-time assistant. After World War I, he raised money to establish the Einstein Observatory in Potsdam, becoming its first director and working alongside Einstein.

This proximity accounts for the hiatus in their correspondence through most of the 1920s. When it was resumed briefly in 1931, Einstein was expressing some of his ideas for a theory unifying all the forces of nature, a goal that still defies scientists.

Both Einstein and Freundlich left Germany after Hitler came to power, and apparently had no further correspondence with each other.

Freundlich wound up his career as an astronomer at St. Andrews University in Scotland, the land of his mother. Einstein died in 1955, and Freundlich in 1964.

## PEOPLE

### A Pan Am Saigon Aide Departs, 17 Years Later

Seventeen years ago, Nguyen Van Luc, a Pan Am employee in Saigon, gave up his seat on the last commercial flight from South Vietnam to stay with his sick mother. Among those on the jumbo jet on April 24, 1975, was Al Topping, Pan Am's station chief, who had promised to get him out. "I thought I would never see him again," Luc said Wednesday in Bangkok, en route to the United States. Topping, 52, lost his job when Pan Am cut out of business last Dec. 4, but by then moves to get Luc to the United States were under way. Luc, 58, had to leave behind eight children over age 21, but brought three younger daughters. Now he wants to get the others out. "I think all ways of them. I hope they follow me as soon as possible."

Felicidad Noriega, 46, and Rosa Busu, 50, were arrested at a Miami-area shopping mall after security guards in a department store saw them removing buttons from clothes. They were charged with grand theft for allegedly taking \$305 worth of buttons. Noriega was freed on \$1,500 bond after spending the night in jail, so was able to resume attendance at the drug trial of her husband, Manuel, the former Panamanian leader.

Brightie Bardot has severed her contract with France's TFI television station after it delayed the airing of a documentary on endangered animals by more than an hour to accommodate a comedy special. The animal rights activist made public an irate letter in which she canceled plans for four more of her "SOS Animals" documentaries to be shown this year. Her current one, although scheduled for a 10:30 P.M. broadcast Monday, was not shown until 11:45 P.M.

About 80,000 MBH Vanilli fans who got fooled by the lip-synching duo can collect partial refunds under a settlement of a fraud lawsuit in a Chicago court. Aristo Records Inc. and its parent company, Bertelsmann AG of Germany, will offer a \$1 refund on MBH Vanilli singles, \$2 on cassettes and albums and \$3 on compact discs. Those who bought tickets for concerts will be entitled to 5 percent refunds up to \$2.50.

### Today's INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

Appears on Page 10

### PERSONALS

MORGE DAS GEBIRGEHEISE. Jew and all other...  
Ila. Ich habe erkrankt...  
FROM A SCOTIC, THANK YOU...  
ANNOUNCEMENTS  
THE HIT IS NOW AVAILABLE IN MANY U.S. CITIES ON DATE OF ISSUE

### RELOCATION SERVICES

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AGEDI  
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Over 50 credit-bearing courses...  
YOUR FUTURE HOME  
USA COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL  
MOVING

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